MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 JANUARY 1983

Israel

Warning to Syria on Missiles -- The Syrians are building two bases for SAM-5 batteries deep inside their territory, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. Noting that the SAM-5 has thus far never been deployed outside the Soviet Union, IDF radio said the missile's range would cover most of Lebanese airspace as well as the Galilee panhandle and the northern Golan Heights.

Israel's disclosure of these Syrian preparations for installing the missiles is intended to demonstrate to the Syrians that Israel knows about their preparations and is following them closely, Jerusalem radio subsequently reported. The announcement may be viewed as a warning that if the missiles serve offensive purposes or are used to defend offensive acts, Israel has already proved "it knows how to solve problems of this sort," the radio added. According to Jerusalem television, the SAM-5 is, in any case, incapable of intercepting fighter planes and low-flying planes, since it was developed to hit high-flying bombers. Israeli political circles cited by IDF radio said the supply of the new missiles should be interpreted as a Soviet signal to the United States that the Soviet Union should be taken into consideration in the Middle East and that Syria is still a base for Soviet arms and experts.

IDF Conduct in West Bank -- Testifying at the trial of IDF personnel accused of mistreating civilians in "Judae and Samaria," an IDF commander alleged that IDF directives on how to treat the population included torture and hitting, Jerusalem radio reported.

Shamir on Iraqi Policy -- Responding to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's recently publicized remarks recognizing Israel's need for security, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that "no change" had occurred in Iraq's basic stance toward Israel, Jerusalem radio reported. The reports about Saddam Husayn's statement stem only from Iraq's desire to tailor a positive image in the United States, Shamir contended.

Lebanon

Tripoli Fighting -- Factional clashes continued in Tripoli, paralyzing movement and causing great devastation in the city, Beirut radio reported. The violence reached a peak in the evening, when fierce street battles raged alongside indiscriminate rocket and artillery fire, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The radio cited preliminary casualty estimates of 24 people killed and more than 60 others wounded. Meanwhile, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami met in Damascus with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who reiterated Syria's determination to extend all possible aid to Tripoli in confronting and defeating "the conspiracy and those hatching it," Damascus radio reported.

Diplomatic Activity -- After meeting with Morris Draper, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan disclosed in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio that he had reminded the U.S. side of its commitment to the withdrawal of foreign forces and had also conveyed "certain stands" for Draper to communicate to the U.S. Government. He said Lebanon demands that the U.S. stand be more decisive and effective, adding that if U.S. policy had been decisive at the beginning of the Israeli invasion "we wouldn't have reached this situation."

Morris Draper arrived in Israel on 5 January for talks with the prime minister and foreign minister, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio noted that Draper would inform them of Lebanon's proposals for overcoming obstacles to formulating an agenda for the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations.

PLO Withdrawal Conditions -- Citing "informed sources," the Voice of Lebanon reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said the PLO will withdraw its forces from Al-Biqa' and the north under two conditions: First, Lebanon must agree to guarantee that no Palestinian civilian need "submit" to the public security or the Lebanese Army; second, Lebanon should mediate to secure the release of Palestinians detained by Israel in Al-Ansar camp.

IDF Casualties -- Two IDF soldiers were wounded when their vehicle hit an explosive charge south of Beirut, IDF radio reported on 5 January. According to the Voice of Lebanon, the two men were killed. Earlier, an Israeli truck driver was kidnapped south of Ad-Damur, Jerusalem radio reported.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab Meetings -- A joint meeting of the seven-member Fes summit committee and the Jerusalem Committee will be held in Marrakech on 20 January to hear the results of the Fes committee's recent tour and to discuss the means of facilitating the Fes summit resolutions, SPA reported. The meeting will be chaired by Morocco's King Hassan II, Jordan's King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat, who will also hold separate closed meetings to discuss the Middle East situation, SPA revealed.

Noting that the Jordanian monarch will soon be contacting Arab leaders to brief them on the U.S. Middle East stand, PLO Executive Committee member Khalid al-Hasan hinted that an Arab summit may be held to review the U.S. policy and to authorize King Husayn to continue talks with the U.S. Administration, SPA reported.

Syria and the PDRY have accepted Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's invitation to attend a Steadfastness and Confrontation Front meeting in Tripoli, JANA reported. Algeria and the PLO have not yet replied to the invitation, JANA noted.

UK Relations -- Following the cancellation of British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Francis Pym's visit to Saudi Arabia, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat revealed the foreign ministers of the Fes summit's member-countries will discuss the Arab stand toward Britain "in detail" during their upcoming meeting in Morocco, KUNA reported. An editorial in the Kuwaiti daily AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, cited by KUNA, praised Saudi Arabia's refusal to receive Pym and urged all Arabs to do likewise.

'Arafat to Moscow -- Yasir 'Arafat will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of January at the invitation of CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, QNA reported, citing an official Palestinian source.

Egypt

'Ali Interview -- Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has declared that Egypt's special relationship with the United States must not hinder the establishment of normal relations with the Soviet Union based on noninterference in internal affairs and on commercial and economic cooperation, MENA reported, citing an interview with the Lebanese magazine AS-SAYYAD. The foreign minister cautioned that while Egypt and the Soviet Union may decide to exchange ambassadors some time in the future, such a decision would not mean a change in Egypt's strategic political line, MENA added.

Embassy Document -- A document the Egyptian Embassy in Washington has recently been distributing among U.S. congressmen sharply criticizes Israel's "repeated" breaches of the Camp David agreement and rejects Israel's charges of Egyptian violations as "completely unfounded," according to the Tel Aviv daily MA'ARIV. Israeli diplomats denied distributing a similar document, but admitted that Israel's contentions against the Egyptian Government are voiced when congressmen are briefed on the Middle East, the paper added.

Iran-Iraq War

Naval Attack -- Iraqi naval units destroyed two Iranian "naval targets" in the Khowr-e Musa area on 4 January, a military communique transmitted by INA reported.

'Aziz in France -- Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz stated that defense issues will play a major role in his current 5-day visit to France, according to AFP. Iraq is reportedly seeking financing for additional arms purchases, AFP noted.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KHALIL AL-WAZIR ON PALESTINIAN-ARAB RELATIONS

JN031831 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris -- recorded]

[Text] In his address to the revolution's cadres in Al-Biqa' on the anniversary of the establishment of the Fatah movement, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] has affirmed that the armed struggle will remain the basic method of the Palestinian national struggle.

Abu Jihad said that the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue would not be at the expense of the PLO's relationship with any other side and is not directed against anyone. He affirmed that the relations between the PLO and Jordan are not an axis against another axis and that the dialogue with Jordan is being conducted within the framework of an independent Palestinian decision. He added that there will be no concessions or bargains on the PLO's sole representation of all the Palestinian people, nor will there be concessions on the unity of the Palestinian national stand based on political and organizational programs.

On relations with Egypt, Abu Jihad said that there would be no rapprochement with Cairo unless it really abandons the Camp David accords, and not by words alone. He strongly denied all reports about an imminent visit to Cairo by Yasir 'Arafat, adding that the propagators of such reports would realize how mistaken they have been.

Abu Jihad ridiculed those who are wagering on a rift in the relations between Syria and the PLO. He said: The same danger menaces Syria and us. He affirmed that the divergence in viewpoints on some matters does not mean a struggle or an estrangement, adding: Our relations with Syria are founded on a democratic basis of mutual respect. He said verbatim: We, in Fatah, are quite eager to act rapidly to strengthen relations with Syria on the basis of the many interests we have in common. Abu Jihad then explained that efforts and contacts are taking place between the two sides, pointing out that what is currently taking place should not cause anxiety. He disclosed that contacts have recently taken place between Fatah and Syrian leaders. He said that Ba'th Party Assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam were among these Syrian leaders. He also disclosed that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] would arrive in Damascus within the next few days to participate in the Syrian-Palestinian meetings. He stressed that betting on the Syrian-Palestinian differences is certainly in vain.

On the current negotiations between Lebanon and Israel, Abu Jihad pointed to the covetous Israeli designs that have been becoming clear with the passage of time. The Israeli designs show that the aggression against Lebanon was directed not only against the PLO but has other dimensions.

Abu Jihad said that President Reagan's plan does not meet the Palestinian people's aspirations.

As for the Palestinian presence in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon, Abu Jihad said that Yasir 'Arafat had thoroughly discussed this issue with the Lebanese delegation he received in Tunis. He said: We have affirmed to the Lebanese delegation that we will not be an obstacle to Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. He asked the Lebanese authorities to respect what he described as the civil rights of the Palestinian people. He said verbatim: Our future relations with Lebanon can be viewed accordingly.

Concluding his address on the issue of the exchange of the eight Israeli POW's, Abu Jihad denied all reports on direct negotiations with the Israelis. He said that discussion of this matter is indirect, through the International Red Cross. He mentioned that the Palestinian conditions are the release of all detainees being held in the Ansar camp and 1,000 Palestinian prisoners being detained in the occupied land's prisons.

HANI AL-HASAN VIEWS RELATIONS WITH JORDAN

PM041237 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Dec 82 p 4

[Interview with Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, by Emmanuel Jarry in Amman -- date not given]

[Text] Amman -- "If France submits its draft resolution to the UN Security Council again (footnote: this is the draft resolution submitted to the Security Council on 28 July by France and Egypt without a request for immediate discussion and which recommends "mutual and simultaneous recognition by the parties concerned") and if the Americans do not veto it, we will regard that as a major guarantee of U.S. good will," Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat with responsibility for relations between the PLO and Jordan, stated.

Recalling that the "Reagan plan" does not take account of three principles which the Palestinian federation regards as fundamental -- the right to self-determination and the right of return for the Palestinians and the PLO's role as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative -- Mr al-Hasan added: "We, Jordanians and Palestinians, are determined to expand the content of the U.S. proposals. We believe that the French initiative is a major step toward the Fes plan because it takes account of the interests of all the parties. It shows that France is a neutral mediator."

But he continued: "We fear that because of the economic situation France might be unable to stand up to U.S. policy. That is why we are urging Arab countries like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to maintain good relations with the French Government, especially in the trade sphere. For instance, Yasir 'Arafat demonstrated support in King Fahd for Saudi Arabia's decision to grant a loan to France." (footnote: Mr al-Hasan was referring to the $4 billion which Saudi Arabia has apparently agreed to place at the French Government's disposal)

Hani al-Hasan also gave details on the concept of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation which emerged during the meeting of the Higher Jordanian-Palestinian committee which preceded King Husayn's visit to Washington. "In our view a confederation means two states, bound by a treaty which will have specific characteristics because of the historic ties between our two peoples. We have reached agreement with King Husayn for those relations to be established on an egalitarian and balanced basis and for Palestinians and Jordanians to maintain their political identity.

"For instance, that means that the Palestinians living in Jordan will vote with those on the West Bank in order to maintain the political balance between the two communities, since the Jordanians are not in a majority in Jordan. Similarly, if there is a senate it will have to comprise an equal number of Jordanians and Palestinians."

[Question] Why have two states bound by a treaty and not one unified state?

[Answer] We are insisting on an independent state in confederation with Jordan to thwart the U.S. and Israeli plans; it is not directed against Jordan.

If we envisage a state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, when we tackle the question of "secure borders" there will be no question of removing 30 percent of that small state's territory, as foreseen in the Allon Plan for instance, by arguing on the basis of reattaching the West Bank of the Jordan to Jordan.

The Israelis would use the same argument to say that there was only one capital, Amman, and that the Palestinians living in Jordan were not refugees, in order to remove from the dispute the question of Jerusalem and of the right to return. A state in the occupied territories, however, means that there must be two capitals, Amman and Jerusalem, and that all the Palestinians living outside that state are refugees. Consequently that means that Jerusalem and the right to return will be on the agenda at negotiations. Finally, when the Israelis say that there can only be two states in the region, Israel and Jordan, that means that, to their way of thinking, the West Bank should be demilitarized. We say that there must be three states and that all three should be either armed or demilitarized.

[Question] Do you really think that could be acceptable to Israel?

[Answer] It must be on the agenda of negotiations. The Americans and Israelis would like us to sit down at the negotiating table to sign a treaty prepared by them without any negotiations taking place.

[Question] What will happen if the policy which you are at present pursuing with Jordan leads to deadlock?

[Answer] I do not think that the Americans will allow such a situation to develop, because deadlock would give the Soviets a new opportunity to intervene in the Near East. The Americans lost strategic ramparts in face of the USSR when they lost Iran and Ethiopia. Whereas 3 or 4 years ago they tended to maintain tension in the region because it served their policy, they must now defuse local conflicts if they are to be able to rebuild such a strategic rampart. They must therefore act accordingly, or they will not have a calm situation in the region because we have the means of creating disturbances there.

[Question] Scarcely a day passes without Syria condemning the Jordanian-Palestinian rapproachement. What do you think of that?

[Answer] "We are not forming an axis within the Arab world. Quite the reverse; we want to win over the other Arab countries, aside from Egypt, to the policy which we are formulating. We are now going to try to achieve the same success with Syria as we have achieved in our relations with Jordan," Mr al-Hasan replied, confirming the creation in the past few days of a Syrian-Palestinian committee whose work should produce results in the next few days. "But these preliminary negotiations should not lead to a change in our policy with Jordan. Quite the reverse; we will Syria to accept our rapprochement with Amman."

[Question] Why have you excluded Egypt from this policy?

[Answer] "Through the contacts which we had recently with President Mubarak, using Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani and Nabil Sha'th as intermediaries (footnote: Member of the PLO Executive Committee and foreign policy adviser to Mr 'Arafat respectively. Both were "authorized" by the PLO to establish contact with the Egyptian leaders, Mr al-Hasan confirmed), we discovered that the United States and Israel are not allowing Egypt to play the role it ought to play in the region. The Americans would like Egypt to persuade Lebanon and the PLO to make concessions, and they are insisting on its participation in future negotiations merely so that they can assert that they are a continuation of Camp David. [answer ends]

Mr al-Hasan stated that according to him the PLO has decided not to pursue its contacts with Cairo, at least in the near future.

'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON KREISKY, PEACE MOVES

AU301135 Vienna KURIER in German 30 Dec 82 p 3

[Special correspondent Gudrun Herunter interview with PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat in his headquarters in Tunisia "immediately before his departure for Majorca," where he met with Kreisky]

[Text] KURIER: Kreisky-'Arafat -- that is almost tantamount to an axis in international politics. What is making Austria's chancellor so particularly attractive to you?

'Arafat: Chancellor Kreisky is a personage whom we Palestinians highly respect and esteem. Not only I, but we all are proud of our firm relationship. He is a man of principles.

KURIER: But what are you expecting of him? What should he do for the Palestinians?

'Arafat: For the PLO? We are not asking him to do anything for us at all. The only thing we Palestinians are hoping as far as Kreisky is concerned is that he continues his efforts for peace.

KURIER: Kreisky will visit the United States in the very near future, and will certainly also talk about the PLO with President Reagan. What is the reason that you and America still need such circuitous routes? Why do you still have no direct contact with one another?

'Arafat: We -- including myself, personally -- have repeatedly attempted to establish contact with the Americans. But they have always avoided us. As early as 1975 I sent two of my associates, Dr Isam as-Sartawi and (Sabiel Shalil), to Washington to open a PLO bureau. Henry Kissinger had earlier negotiated with them and had accepted both the trip and the bureau. But when they came, he had them expelled.

Later on Kissinger tied the hands of the United States on this issue [when he said]: As long as the PLO does not recognize Israel, there will be no U.S. contact with the PLO. Naturally this was something America could not comply with. Kissinger himself met several times with PLO representatives. I myself received from him, via Egypt, two letters of thanks on account of the role I played regarding the evacuation of U.S. citizens in 1976.

Naturally we know that the United States is a superpower and have no illusions about its role. Although -- unlike what was believed by As-Sadat -- I do not believe that America holds 99 percent of all cards in the dramatic Middle East game, we are nevertheless trying to establish contact with the United States.

KURIER: The PLO's recognition of Israel would give the PLO contact with, and probably even the support of, America. Why, then, do you not take this step?

'Arafat: We have given lots of proof that we want a just peace and security. Obviously the world has still not completely grasped the full significance of the peace proposals that were adopted at the Fes Arab summit. And these proposals were made at the very moment when the Israeli military junta ignored all peace appeals.

Why is it always demanded that the victim recognize his hangman? We are entitled to get priority for our rights, because our rights have long ago been internationally recognized. Thus we are not demanding anything impossible. The world conscience is today confronted with a decisive question: Whether to accept the arrogance of power or the principles of justice.

KURIER: Particularly during the Lebanon war, a peace movement has made itself powerfully felt in Israel. What is the PLO's attitude toward this peace movement?

'Arafat: I have sent it my message of thanks via the media. I have paid tribute to it in speeches, for example in Rome and at a Palestinian meeting in Kuwait. I convey it my best wishes on my own behalf and on behalf of our fighters, our people. I extend my hand to the Israeli peace movement. It is against war, against massacres, against terrorism, and for our rights.

KURIER: Why did you not establish closer contact with these forces before the Lebanon invasion?

'Arafat: There have been contacts with them for a long time. Not with all of them, but with some persons. We insist that these contacts be continued. I want to say it quite clearly: It is not the Jews who are responsible for massacres such as those in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, but it is the military clique which is to blame, the military clique led by Begin and the murderer of children, Sharon.

KURIER: In August you talked with French journalist Ammion Kapelouk of LE MONDE about the possibility of an Israeli-Palestinian meeting to discuss peace. How much progress have you made in this respect?

'Arafat: I am waiting for Mr Kapelouk to take the initiative and to organize such a meeting -- for him together with other honest persons, persons of integrity, who took a courageous stance and protested Israel's massacre.

KURIER: Why should a journalist do that? Why don't you do it yourself?

'Arafat: Because he promised to. I hope he will read this interview.

KURIER: Whenever questions of peace with Israel or of the recognition of Israel arise, the PLO is threatened by the danger of a split....

'Arafat: You may rest assured, there is no danger of a split. We are a democratic organization where everyone is entitled to his own opinion and to criticism. This democratic base is our strength. This is what we are proud of. Indeed, I am not the leader of a flock of sheep or of slaves. I am the leader of fighters.

KURIER: Your rapprochement with Jordan's King Husayn has created the impression that there are now many developments in the direction of Reagan's Middle East plan. Does this not automatically mean an end to the Soviet support of the PLO?

'Arafat: Who is saying such a thing? Who has told you that the PLO-Jordan dialogue goes in the direction of America? It does not. We had agreed as early as in 1974 that there should be closer relations between the PLO and Jordan. This was delayed through external circumstances. Now we have overcome these obstacles. But certainly not because of the Reagan plan. My trip to see King Husayn was made before the Reagan plan and before the Fes Arab summit.

KURIER: Doesn't the PLO, through this rapprochement with Jordan, incur the risk that in the future the Jordanians will negotiate instead of the PLO? And that they also will win the upper hand in a future federation?

'Arafat: Neither Jordan nor anyone else is going to take our place. Only our interests coincide: In the future, we want to enter into a confederation.

KURIER: Any Middle East solution requires first of all a Lebanon solution. Will you withdraw your PLO troops deployed there before the Israelis withdraw?

'Arafat: Our troops are at the disposal of the Lebanese for resolving their internal and external problems, including guaranteeing Israel's withdrawal. In this respect there is close contact with the Lebanese leadership.

Kurier: And how about the Syrian leadership? There was complete disunity of views, was there not?

'Arafat: There are some issues where we hold our own view and the Syrians hold theirs. I would not call that disunity, but divergent interpretations and attitudes. We have just set up a commission to discuss this.

Kurier: Is the terrorist Abu Nidal also merely one of these "divergent interpretations?"

'Arafat: This is such a second-rate and absurd matter, it is not worth having any differences with the Syrians about this.

Kurier: Absurd and second-rate? His murders have shaken Europe and have harmed the PLO!

'Arafat: I am definitely convinced that you have not come here to talk with me about such internal affairs. You are interviewing the leader of the PLO, so let us not talk about internal matters. To close this issue: Abu Nidal is nothing but a stooge for several secret services.

'ARAFAT TO PAY VISIT TO MOSCOW LATE JANUARY

GF041638 Doha QNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jan (QNA) -- An official Palestinian source here said today that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of January at an invitation from Yuriy Andropov, the new general secretary of the CPSU.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Damascus today, the source said: During the visit, 'Arafat will hold intensive talks with Soviet leaders on the latest developments of the situation in the Middle East in general and the recent political and military developments of the Palestinian issue, as well as on the current situation in Lebanon in view of the continued Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory.

The source said that the talks will also deal with the possible expansion of Soviet military and political aid to the PLO.

JORDAN'S HUSAYN TO EXPLAIN U.S. STANCE TO ARABS

LD041630 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Jan (SPA) -- Khalid al-Hasan, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has called on the United States to pressure Israel to freeze the building of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and to realize Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

In an interview with AL-MASA'IYAH published today, the Palestinian official declares that in the coming few weeks King Husayn of Jordan will be contacting Arab presidents and kings to explain the American posture in the talks he held recently in Washington with President Ronald Reagan.

Al-Hasan says that the Jordanian monarch is also to hold a meeting with the seven-member committee set up by the Fes summit conference and the PLO. He hints at the possibility of a summit meeting being held to review the American posture and to give King Husayn Arab authorization to continue talks with the U.S. Administration.

MEETINGS HELD TO ADOPT UNIFIED PALESTINIAN STAND

LD022048 Kuwait KUNA in English 1652 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Damascus, Jan 2 (KUNA) -- A Palestinian committee chaired by Speaker of the Palestine National Council, parliament in exile, Khalid al-Fahum concluded a series of meetings here last week to adopt a unified Palestinian stance toward a number of political issues.

Leading Palestinian sources told KUNA that the committee which grouped seven members of the PLO Executive Committee and representatives of Palestinian organizations determined bases for the PLO future moves.

The committee reviewed certain issues which the various Palestinian organizations had conflicting attitudes about, the sources disclosed.

The committee has rejected President Reagan's Mideast peace initiative, the sources said, adding that the conferees have further discussed PLO relations with the Arab countries which are based on coordinating Arab solidarity in service of the Palestinian cause.

INFORMATION COMMITTEE GEARED TOWARD U.S. FORMED

GF031449 Doha QNA in Arabic 1244 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jan (QNA) -- In its latest issue, the Beirut-based Kuwaiti weekly magazine AL-MAJLIS reports that the PLO Executive Committee has decided to form a committee to be charged with political and information media activities in the United States.

The magazine said the committee will comprise Khalid al-Hasan, Nabil Sha'th, 'Isam as-Sartawi, Ibrahim Abu Laghad, Edward Sa'id, and a group of senior Palestinian university professors and personalities residing in the United States. The magazine noted that the PLO has allocated $6 million for the committee's activities.

The magazine said the PLO has agreed with U.S. public relations institutions to put forth suitable information media programs through which it will explain the Palestinian issue. The committee's mission will be to influence the U.S. public opinion and to reach inside democratic institutions in the United States.

The magazine said the committee is scheduled to start its activities very shortly.

Quoting reliable Palestinian sources, the magazine said that an overall working plan to the committee has been put forth and was approved by the PLO Executive Committee in its last meeting.

ALGERIAN MINISTER MEDIATING IN GULF WAR

LD041132 Kuwait KUNA in English 1611 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, Jan 3 (KUNA) -- Algeria is optimistic on the outcome of its current mediation bid made by Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi to end the Gulf war, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said Monday.

Noting that the Algerian official is of vast political experience and an authority on Arab and Islamic issues, Husayn hoped that this Algerian move will realize favorable results for all parties and stop the present human bloodshed and material drain against the two countries' economies. Minister Husayn expressed hope that Iran will respond to the Algerian proposals.

MUBARAK COMMENTS ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

NC041600 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning met with the National Democratic Party female leaders on the governorates' level. He began the meeting by praising the women's role, their important influence in the society and their basic role in development, both in increasing production and rationalizing consumption.

During the meeting, President Mubarak answered several questions on domestic and foreign issues. Regarding foreign issues, Mubarak said that Egypt's Arab sovereignty is firm and its strategic line is clear and reflects its people's pride.

Regarding the Nonaligned Movement, his excellency said that Egypt has a basic role in this movement. He stressed that Egypt will not accept any foreign presence or bases on its territory and that Egypt will not relinquish one inch of its territory. He further said that Egypt is using all its resources and contacts to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the area, withdrawal from Lebanon and solving the Tabah issue as a border problem between Egypt and Israel. He said that Egypt insists on its full rights regarding this issue and will not relinquish one inch of its territory. He said that U.S. President Reagan's initiative must be exploited to solve the Palestinian question. He said that the parties must not miss the opportunity and that they must sit at the negotiations table.

Speaking on integration between Egypt and Sudan, President Mubarak emphasized that Sudan's security is Egypt's security and that both countries are one body and one vein.

Speaking about domestic issues, President Mubarak stressed that increasing production is the basic goal and that the goals of the state's 5-year plan must be achieved, particularly in the fields of electricity, water, sewage and energy. He added: The basis of our work is faith in the future and confronting problems without despair. As long as the people know all the facts and have determination, we can do a lot, he said.

As for the evaluation of the various stages of Egypt's history, President Mubarak said that all the Egyptian leaders gave Egypt a great deal. President 'Abd an-Nasir gave his country a great deal and late President as-Sadat also gave a great deal to his country. They played their roles and we must respect what they did for Egypt. Defamation of Egypt's leaders who gave it a great deal is unacceptable.

President Mubarak then emphasized that all forms of deviation, by they political, economic or social, will not be covered up. He showed his interest in eliminating illiteracy and in the importance of the state's and individual efforts on this issue. At the end of the meeting, he stressed the freedom of press in Egypt and that democracy will continue on the basis of values and ethics.

'ALI ON TIES WITH U.S., USSR; PALESTINIAN ISSUE

NC042012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jan (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed that the Egyptian role in the Nonaligned Movement throughout its history has never been linked with Egypt's relations with either of the two superpowers, but stemmed from current Egyptian policies on the international stage.

In an interview he granted to the Lebanese magazine AS-SAYYAD, 'Ali described the Egyptian-U.S. relations as characterized by close friendship and joint cooperation for the achievement of peace and stability in the Middle East.

He said: We are sure that the close Egyptian-U.S. relations must not reflect negatively on the state of the Egyptian-Soviet relations, which have passed through a period of difficulties for certain reasons, and I see no relationship between these reasons and the development of the relations between Egypt and the United States.

'Ali said in his interview with AS-SAYYAD magazine that Egypt's maintenance of special relations with the United States must not hinder the establishment of normal relations between the Egyptian and Soviet sides based on noninterference in the internal affairs and on cooperation in the commerical and economic spheres for the benefit of the Egyptian and Soviet peoples.

The deputy prime minister confirmed that not much change has taken place in the relations between Cairo and Moscow during the past period. He said a decision may be made at a certain time in the future for the two sides to agree to again exchange ambassadors. However, this does not mean that there is a change in Egypt's strategic political line. I can assert that while we do not oppose the establishment of normal friendly relations between Egypt and the Soviets like the relations which link Egypt with other international sides, we cannot seek to return to any form of relations which restrict or control our actions.

Asked whether the strategic relations between Egypt and the Soviets will lead Egypt to again play the role of a Nonaligned leader, 'Ali said: I strongly disagree about this point, and would like to stress the following:

That the effective Egyptian role in the Nonaligned Movement throughout the history of this movement has never been linked with Egypt's relations with either of the two superpowers, but stemmed from the active Egyptian international policies.

That most of the Nonaligned have recently moved, beginning with the Nonaligned foreign minsiters conference in New Delhi in February 1981, to confront the attempts of some states in the movement to link the Nonaligned Movement with certain policies which they view as a natural ally of the Nonaligned policy, something which we can never agree with.

That restoration of the effective Egyptian influence in the Nonaligned Movement has now been realized after a period of difficulties which Egypt faced within the movement between 1979 and 1981 as a result of some states' misunderstanding of the peace policies which Egypt pursued since the peace initiative. Today after the efforts of all these states have failed to undermine the genuine Egyptian policies, Egypt has returned to play an effective role in this movement -- a movement which Egypt had the honor of being one of its founders and has promoted its policies over a period of approximately a quarter of a century.

In reply to a question about the results of President Husni Mubarak's recent tour in some of the European states with regard to the Lebanese crisis, 'Ali said: The president's meetings with European leaders during his recent visits to Italy, Germany, Austria and Romania and his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz aimed at achieving a joint Egyptian concept with these sides on the general situation in the Middle East and the peace efforts concerning the Palestinian issue, on the one hand, and ending the critical Lebanese situation, on the other.

He said: I can say with all confidence that these meetings have achieved their objective. We agreed on the importance of exerting persistent efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement and to speed up the withdrawals from Lebanon and on the need to utilize the efforts and capabilities of these sides to facilitate the achievement of these objectives.

Asked his views about the fact that the Arab nation will, during the next 6 months, witness important options and perhaps fateful transformations regarding total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the pending Palestinian autonomy negotiations, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: As a matter of fact, I agree with you. The forthcoming period will be decisive regarding the efforts to settle the Middle East situation, particularly concerning the completion of the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and the start of negotiations to settle the Palestinian question. Evidently, there are several elements in the situation before us which must be settled before making any moves, such as success by the United States in achieving withdrawal from Lebanon as soon as possible. This requires the United States to put all its weight in the process.

The Palestinian brothers must prepare their final positions, not only on President Reagan's initiative, but also regarding the form of Palestinian participation in the expanded negotiations process. On this point, there are various options. The developments will require the Palestinians to choose one of these options in keeping with the views of the parties participating in the process. In this respect, we are interested in the forthcoming meeting of the Palestinian National Council, which we hope will not be delayed much.

Cooperation and coordination among the three Arab parties directly concerned with a Palestinian settlement -- Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians -- must increase, particularly since they are responsible for participating in the negotiations. In this respect, I expect further coordination and consultations between us.

Finally, what remains is the Israeli stand and the need for the United States to succeed in convincing the Israeli Government through various means to adopt flexible stands suitable to broadening the negotiations which are aimed eventually at achieving a just settlement of the Palestinian question, and which will achieve the Palestinian people's right to determine their future.

Asked about the role that the PLO must play as a political initiative [as received] in light of President Husni Mubarak's demand for the PLO to recognize Israel, 'Ali said: The PLO, through its efforts and positions, reflects the Palestinian people's ambitions and aspirations to achieve the right to self-determination. He said: The PLO must view things objectively. The PLO no longer exists militarily or in an influential manner in the Lebanese arena, particularly after the withdrawal of all foreign forces. [sentence as received] Also, Syria will not allow the PLO to exercise any military activities on its territory against Israel. In this respect, he further said: The PLO's military forces are now deployed in several Arab countries far from the theater of operations against Israel. Thus, we maintain that the PLO's capability to fight Israel is currently out of the question. This, however, does not mean that the PLO or the Palestinian people have lost their armed forces.

'Ali further said: It is only circumstances that have placed military action in a less important position and increased the importance of political action, particularly in light of President Reagan's initiative to settle the Palestinian question. We now believe that the PLO must move within its framework. Our initial position -- which we have not abandoned -- can be summed up in demanding mutual recognition among all the concerned parties which are expected to participate in the expanded talks. He said: We leave it to the leadership of the Palestinian people, who are capable of choosing the best suitable stances to achieve the ambitions and goals of the Palestinian struggle. All we hope for is that the Palestinian brothers will be careful about the delicacy of the current situation and the importance of completing the Palestinian moves flexibly and effectively in defense of the Palestinian people's interests. [passage indistinct]

GHALI ON TIES WITH ISRAEL, LEBANON, OTHER ARABS

PM041557 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 31 Dec 82 pp 18, 19

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by Jihad Fadil in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: What were the aims of your visit to Lebanon?

Ghali: In all fields related to Egyptian-Lebanese relations, the aim of the visit was to express Egypt's solidarity with Lebanon and convey its willingness to extend every assistance to the Lebanese Government whether in consolidating national accord or in working for the withdrawal of the foreign forces occupying Lebanon. Of course, by assistance I mean diplomatic assistance before anything else.

AL-HAWADITH: If the American peace in Lebanon fails, is there a possibility of an Egyptian peace, and in what way?

Ghali: There is almost a consensus that we cannot find a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem without the United States. This is the unanimous view of all the states which have attempted to analyze this serious crisis, but we have alternatives. One of the alternatives is the Egyptian-French initiative submitted to the Security Council. This initiative, which is still on the Security Council's agenda, is an attempt to provide an alternative if the U.S. move in the region fails. However, before thinking about alternatives we must give the new U.S. Administration [as published] a chance to move. The aim of Egyptian diplomacy in the next phase is to hold more contacts and put more pressure on the U.S. side in order to promote a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis.

AL-HAWADITH: But are you sure that it is possible to achieve the desired settlement in the Middle East without Soviet involvement? Is a comprehensive settlement possible in the absence of the Soviet Union?

Ghali: We maintain that there can be no final settlement to the Middle East crisis without the Soviet Union, but the main idea is that we believe that Soviet entry into the negotiations should come at a later stage, not now. If we go back to the provisions of the Camp David agreements we will find a clear stipulation calling on the permanent members of the Security Council to approve future peace agreements and pursue a policy in harmony with those agreements. This stipulation is frankly directed at one state with a permanent seat on the Security Council. That state is the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, the Middle East crisis has now become one of the cold war conflicts, and there can be no final settlement to a cold war conflict without coordinated agreement between the two giants. So, at a later stage the Soviet Union must participate in the Middle East peace process.

AL-HAWADITH: How ready did you find official Lebanon for negotiations with Israel?

Ghali: The truth is that the Israelis are militarily occupying Lebanon, and therefore negotiations must take place. There is no escaping negotiations. We support negotiations, and Lebanon should make a political decision as to the method and venue of negotiation. Egyptian diplomacy, if Lebanon so wishes, is perfectly willing to provide technical assistance, or assistance to Lebanon during the negotiations. However, the negotiation process is a matter of Lebanese sovereignty and all falls under the jurisdiction of the Lebanese Government. We do not want to encroach on that. Egypt's position is that, if Lebanon seeks any diplomatic assistance or diplomatic consultation regarding the negotiations, Egypt would be perfectly willing to respond.

AL-HAWADITH: Has Egypt finally abandoned the autonomy question or, in view of the new circumstances in Lebanon, is there room for a fresh discussion of the matter?

Ghali: I do not like to use the word autonomy. The actual phrase -- and I will show you now the White Paper issued 2 years ago -- is "an interim system" in the West Bank and Gaza Strip under which the Palestinian administration would negotiate with the Israeli side. We now believe that there can be no negotiations without the participation of the Palestinian and Jordanian sides.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the real state of Egypt's relations with the Arabs and Israel? There was some change a while ago?

Ghali: The relations between Egypt and the Arab world vary. We must differentiate between popular relations and government relations. At the popular level I can say that over 2 million Egyptian experts are working in the Arab world, helping the Arab countries and contributing to their development. On the other hand, thousands and thousands of Arab students are studying at Al-Azhar and other Egyptian universities or at specialized institutes here in Cairo. So there is exchange at the popular level between Egypt and the Arab countries. There are also consultations at government level. Some Arab states ask us not to mention this consultation and other Arab states have no objection to its being made public. So, solidarity between Egypt and its Arab sisters does exist. It even existed during the past crisis period.

As regards relations with Israel, we will respect the peace agreements concluded between Egypt and israel. Egyptian-Israeli relations are ordinary and normal. We refuse to have any special relations or special cooperation between the two states outside the normal framework of relations.

AL-HAWADITH: At present there is estrangement between Egypt and Israel. What proportions is this estrangement likely to assume?

Ghali: We could describe this estrangement as being a cold peace between Egypt and Israel, but we believe that we must continue [the negotiations] with the Israeli side because through negotiation we may be able to find a peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis. Egypt's diplomatic philosophy is still based on negotiation and dialogue and more negotiation and dialogue.

AL-HAWADITH: If the Israeli occupation [of Lebanon] continued for much longer, would Egypt's attitude to Israel remain the same, or would you sharpen it one way or another?

Ghali: We believe that dialogue is the key to a solution. We believe that more dialogue with the U.S. side, with the European side and with the Israeli side could produce a solution to the problem of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: Is it true that Lebanon asked Egypt to continue to refrain from sending its ambassador back to Tel Aviv, as a means of pressure on Israel to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon?

Ghali: Lebanon has made no such request. We did not go into details. What is important is that we expressed Egypt's solidarity with Lebanon without going into the question of the negotiations or the diplomatic methods with which to back up that solidarity.

AL-HAWADITH: Is it true that Lebanon has sought military experts or advisers from Egypt to rebuild the Lebanese Army?

Ghali: This is also untrue because the contacts did not deal with such details.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view the question of minorities, now strongly raised in Lebanon and other Arab countries?

Ghali: We believe in peaceful coexistence within the Arab states and coexistence among the various minorities.

AL-HAWADITH: When will diplomatic relations be resumed between Egypt and Lebanon? Did you discuss this matter in Lebanon?

Ghali: Actually we did not discuss this matter because there are more important types of relations between Egypt and Lebanon. There are much more important types of relations than diplomatic relations. We do not want to underestimate the importance of diplomatic relations, but they are only one aspect. What is important is that there are real relations between the Egyptian and Lebanese people.

INCIDENTS IN TRIPOLI 'FOLLOWED WITH CONCERN'

NC041734 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jan (MENA) -- A responsible source at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has told MENA that Egypt is following with extreme concern the developments of the situation in Tripoli, northern Lebanon.

The source said that while Egypt appeals to all the Lebanese forces and factions to seek to strengthen the national unity of the Lebanese people in order to safeguard Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, it stresses the need for the Lebanese people not to allow foreign forces to cause division among their factions and sects.

The source added that Egypt appeals to the fraternal Lebanese people to focus their efforts on saving their country from the Israeli occupation forces and on the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

Concluding his statement the source said that Egypt hopes that the Lebanese Government with the help of all the sincere forces will succeed in achieving stability and calm in Lebanon and in ending the regrettable situation in Tripoli.

GHALI LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA CONFERENCE 5 JAN

NC050751 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo this morning for Nicaragua to lead Egypt's delegation to the Nonaligned states' foreign ministers conference, which is due to be held from 10-14 January.

Ghali told our correspondent: The conference will discuss nonaligned issues and Latin American problems. Egypt will stress during the meetings that it is not only concerned with solving African and Middle East problems, but that it will contribute to settling international disputes and that it aims at realizing world peace. He said he will hold talks in Panama, Ecuador and Venezuela within the framework of consolidating bilateral relations between Egypt and these countries and also within the framework of supporting the Nonaligned Movement together with affirming Egypt's interest in Latin American problems.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 954

JN031848 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Communique No 954 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqi Army, which is known for its valor, chivalry, and allegiance to the people and homeland, continued their just fighting and daring operations in the operational sectors against the grudge-bearing Khomeyniite clique. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units, using various types of weapons, pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the Maysan operational sector, killing 18 and wounding others.

2. Our air force eagles today carried out effective combat strikes against the enemy's positions, weapons, and concentrations in the area opposite our forward positions in the Maysan sector, scoring direct hits. Fire was seen destroying the enemy's positions, weapons, and equipment. All of our fighter planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. One was killed in the area east of Basra.

4. The enemy, using artillery, today shelled Mandali, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 January 1983

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 955

JN041708 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jan (INA) -- At noon today, Iraqi naval units attacked enemy naval targets in the Khowr-e Musa area northeast of the Arabian Gulf, succeeded in destroying two of them, and returned safely to base.

Communique No 955 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command this evening stated that Iraqi fighter planes today raided the Iranian forces' positions and concentrations in the Maysan operational theater, scoring effective hits. All our fighter planes returned safely to base.

The communique put known Iranian losses in the Maysan operational theater at five killed and many wounded.

The communique also stated that the Iranian regime's artillery today shelled Mandali and Basra, causing some damage. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 955 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The war imposed on our country by the criminal Khomeyniite clique enters its 28th month today and the sons of our glorious people and our capable armed forces are continuing their just fight and their splendid confrontation of the forces of aggression and expansion on land, at sea, and in the air. The results of the activities in the operational theaters yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. At noon today, several enemy naval targets were discovered in the Khowrq-e Musa area, northeast of the Arabian Gulf. Our valiant naval forces took them by surprise, attacked them, and succeeded in destroying two of them at the following times: the first at 1230 and the second at 1324. All our valiant naval units which participated in the successful attack returned to their base.

2. Our air force fighter planes today raided enemy positions and concentrations in the Maysan operational theater, scoring effective hits. All our fighter planes returned safely to base.

3. Our forward units struck an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the Maysan operational theater, killing five and wounding many.

4. The rancorous Iranian regime's artillery today shelled Mandali and Basra, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 January 1983

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESSES 3 JAN CABINET SESSION

JN031708 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jan (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has affirmed that Iraq will ultimately and definitely emerge victorious from all tests and will, consequently, bypass these immense grave challenges. The war, the president added, has made Iraq stronger and more capable of confronting the challenges.

Presiding over the Cabinet meeting today to discuss the state budget and the investment plan, his excellency said that the enemies of the revolution sought to exploit the war to stop the wheel of development and construction in Iraq and then to destroy it. He explained that the development process in Iraq is ceaselessly forging ahead because it deals with development projects according to priorities. This, the president affirmed, is sure to strengthen the economic structure.

His excellency pointed out that the Iraqi people's resources are like a tempestuous flood, the only limits of which are sound and preplanned courses. He said it is a remarkable and active mentality that is exploiting these resources in such a splendid manner.

President Saddam Husayn said that these difficult circumstances are unusual and should be confronted with extraordinary and splendid solutions. Efficiency must be great enough to overcome challenges irrespective of kind and regardless of the nature of the forces that support them.

The president added that the Iraqis have proved to be qualified to face difficult circumstances and act as knights who pursue difficult, thorny paths. They have thus surpised the enemy with their combat tactics, economy, culture, and intensive training.

The 4-hour meeting was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; other RCC members; a number of Ba'th Party Regional Command members; the acting RCC secretary general and a number of other ministers.

'ARAFAT STOPS OVER IN AMMAN 2 JANUARY

JN041410 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Amman -- AD-DUSTUR -- The private plane of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stopped over at Amman airport at midnight on 2 January on his way from Algiers to Aden. Yasir 'Arafat met at the airport with Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah before continuing his trip to the PDRY.

JORDAN TIMES QUESTIONS MOTIVES OF U.S. MOVES

JN041230 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Moderates on the Line"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration's reluctance to pressure Israel into accepting President Reagan's Sept. 1 proposals for a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict calls into question Arab insistence that Washington stick to its present policies on the Middle East.

It is indeed ironic that some of us Arabs have to remind the United States of its strategic interests in our area and tell Americans about the advantages they now have; at a time when our own interests are threatened and so soon after the Israelis used U.S. weapons, money and blessing to kill thousands of our brethren in Lebanon and occupy half of that Arab country -- having devastated a good deal of it beforehand.

It is not that American politicians and strategy planners are unaware of how much pushing forward their own President's proposals can serve their country's best interests. They are. Otherwise, why was it necessary to get rid of Alexander Haig and replace him with the author of the Reagan proposals, during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and right after the last Palestinian fighter left Beirut on American terms?

There remains this dangerous gap between American words and deeds, promises and the ability to fulfil them. What makes a bad case even worse as far the Middle East peace process is concerned is the lack of appreciation on the part of the U.S. for the fact that acceptance of the Reagan plan (let alone urging its own authors to move it forward) by the moderate Arab leaders puts them, their reputation and even the future of their regimes right on the firing line.

The American argument, as eloquently presented by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger the other day, that Israel's acceptance of President Reagan's peace proposals is not a favour that Israel does to the United States, but something that Israel does to itself, is understandable. What is not thoroughly convincing, however, is U.S. insistence that moderate Arabs be made the scapegoat to save their ruthless enemies, simply because Washington likes them to do so. Surely our thoughtful American friends do not mean it that way. Do they?

NCC APPROVES 1983 STATE BUDGET 3 JANUARY

JN032016 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The National Consultative Council [NCC] today unanimously approved the state budget bill for fiscal year 1983 and took into consideration the recommendation made by the financial and administrative committee calling for reducing expenditures by 20 million dinars. This amount would be deducted from the 58 million dinars earmarked for subsidizing fuel. Thus, total expenditures will be 775,370,000 dinars and the deficit 13,370,000 dinars.

AL-WAZZAN CALLS FOR MORE DECISIVE U.S. STAND

NC041950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] U.S. envoy Ambassador Morris Draper today briefed Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in the presence of Foreign and Expatriates Minister Dr Elie Salim on the results of the U.S. contacts with Israel which are aimed at overcoming the obstacles impeding progress in the withdrawals negotiations. It is hoped that Washington will carry out a more useful mission on this level.

Following the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan made the following statement to one of our correspondents:

[Begin recording] Following yesterday's meeting in Khaldah and my statement that we are not actually facing a deadlock -- that we have discussed several probabilities to exit from this vicious circle in which we are discussing an agenda, that time is overtaking us and that we are working hard to ensure the withdrawals and the restoration of our full sovereignty over our territory -- following this, it was my opinion that it is essential to place the U.S. side before its responsibilities. The U.S. side did not come as a mere mediator or a witness of what is happening. Since it entered the negotiations in Beirut, it is committed to a U.S. working paper, which says in article nine: We ultimately seek the deliverance of Lebanon and the departure of all non-Lebanese forces equally, whether they be Israeli, Syrian, or Palestinian forces, within the reservations which we expressed at the time because we do not place all on the same level although we ultimately want the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese authority alone to prevail over the Lebanese territory.

It was therefore my opinion that it is necessary to remind the American side of all this and also remind it of the statements to which the U.S. officials, starting with President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz, have committed themselves and with the progress of all the negotiations which dealt with the departure of the Palestinians and Syrians from Beirut in their first stage.

This reminder was, naturally, accompanied by certain stands which I wanted Mr Draper to communicate to his government, particularly because a meeting will be held between President Reagan and Mr Habib today or tomorrow. Habib will be returning to the area in the near future to resume the tackling of the entire Middle East issue or help in the negotiations taking place with the Israeli side in Mr Draper's presence.

This is what I can say in this regard. The foreign minister's participation with us at this meeting is something natural. He has also participated with us in evaluating some stands and the possible solutions leading to a practical start of these negotiations on the essence of the issue and to the breaking of the vicious circle on the agenda. We are open to the presentation of the issues concerning Lebanon because it has right on its side and it is the one which is groaning under the Israeli presence or Israeli occupation.

[Question] The fact is, Mr Prime Minister, that there is press information confirming to a certain extent what you said and indicating that the government seeks to do away with the agenda and enter the core of the issue. Are there any specific [word indistinct] in this regard?

[Answer] We do not want to say that we seek to do away with the agenda. No. We want to avoid anything which would impede putting these negotiations on the practical and positive path. We do not want to continue arguing about the topics [on the agenda] one day in Khaldah and another day in Qiryat Shemona.

We want to sit and start something basic. What is basic is the withdrawal. Whatever the other side presents will remain a peripheral issue, whether it is basic to Israel or not. What is basic in our view and that of the world, is our right -- to which we adhere -- and our sovereignty and independence means ending the occupation and the Israeli presence and the withdrawal from all our Lebanese territory.

[Question] (?After) this round, how do you view the U.S. stand?

[Answer] The U.S. stand has so far been one of support to us and it has been within the framework we are following because it is the legal framework and justice demands this. However, we hope or rather demand [nutalib] that the U.S. stand be more decisive and effective. Actually, we say that if the U.S. stand had been decisive since the beginning, we wouldn't have reached this situation. Before the Israeli occupation, we used to speak about the implementation of Revolution 425 by the UN Emergency Forces. Today, we are facing a new Israeli incursion and invasion and new resolutions. Will we continue to face one resolution after the other? We want a decisive U.S. stand which can make us forget the veto used at the Security Council. [end recording]

WALID JUNBLATT INTERVIEWED ON LEBANESE ISSUES

JN041259 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 1 Jan 83 pp 20-23

[Interview with Walid Junblatt, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader, conducted by Hani Khayr in Amman -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Allow me, Brother Walid, to speak frankly as both you and your late father are well-known for your frankness and sincerity. Out of this belief I would like to ask you the following question: What is the story of your meeting with Sharon and Peres as disseminated by the news agencies at the beginning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon?

[Answer] First of all, I have never met Sharon. I do not know who made up this story. As for Shim'on Peres, the story goes as follows: When the Israeli forces invaded Lebanon and within a few days reached the outskirts of Beirut, Shim'on Peres came one day with some Israeli army officers to Al-Mukhtarah where I was living at the time. He asked to meet me, saying that he had been sent by Socialist International to be reassured about my health and living conditions. This was the only thing which took place between me and him. There was no chance to talk because I understood from the few words he said that he was in full agreement with what he termed as "the Peace for Galilee" Operation. However, he stressed that Israel would not enter Beirut. I did not want to have a long talk with him because although he represents the Israeli opposition Labor Party, which is considered a socialist party that is a member of Socialist International, he did not condemn the Israeli military invasion and his viewpoints were identical with those of the current Israeli Cabinet under Sharon and Begin. This is all that happened.

[Question] This means that Shim'on Peres came to Al-Mukhtarah at the request of the Socialist International Committee?

[Answer] This is what Shim'on Peres said.

[Question] Did your talk with Shim'on Peres deal with the attitude of the Labor Party, which is a socialist party, toward the Israeli invasion and with this party's refrain from denouncing this operation in its capacity as one of the members of the Socialist International Committee which denounced the Israeli aggression?

[Answer] As I have said the opportunity was not appropriate for a discussion or dialogue with Shim'on Peres because at the time he arrived in Al-Mukhtarah convoys of Israeli tanks were moving everywhere in the mountain area. There was also the battle of Sidon, the siege of Ar-Rashidiyah camp and then the battle of Beirut. After these events there was no chance for any dialogue under brandished weapons and Israeli threats.

[Question] What exactly is happening in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh at present?

[Answer] What is happening is a result of the arrival of the Lebanese forces in the company of the Israeli army and their setting up military barracks in the 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf areas under the pretext of protecting the Christians there. It must be said that over the past 8 years nothing has happened in the mountain area. Some individual incidents took place. The Druze were sometimes responsible for them and at other times the Phalangist Party and the Christians were blamed for them. However, in most cases harmony and coexistence prevailed among both the Druze and Christian citizens. Suddenly, the Lebanese forces entered the area and hence problems began.

[Question] Some information says that the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] elements are preventing the Christian evacuees from returning to their homes in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh. Meanwhile, the Lebanese forces say that they are stationed in the mountain area to protect those evacuees from the socialist attacks. Otherwise, these forces would not have taken up position in the mountain area. How true is this?

[Answer] The dossier on the mountain evacuees is very large. It includes Druze and Christians. There is a considerable number of Druze who cannot return to their legitimate homes in the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Al-Ashrafiyah areas. They have owned these houses for a long time. There are also Christian evacuees who left their areas and houses, particularly on that ill-owned day when Kamal Junblatt was martyred. If we want to deal with the subject of the evacuees, we must tackle it in a clear, comprehensive manner under the slogan of mountain reconciliation [musalahah], Druze-Christian reconciliation -- namely, a general national reconciliation in the mountain. This will be the case if we only want to confine our study to the mountain evacuees. In this regard I can say that there are hundreds of thousands of Lebanese evacuees from An-Nab'ah, Ad-Dikwanah, and Tall az-Za'tar, in addition to others. What about them? We cannot say that there are only Druze and Christian evacuees.

[Question] What is your reply to the Lebanese forces' claim that they are present in the mountain area to defend those evacuees?

[Answer] It has been proven that under the pretext or slogan of protecting the Christians in the mountain area these forces have led to the exodus of half or more than half of the mountain Christians. These forces have also harmed the Christians' interests in areas like 'Alayh, Suq al-Gharb, and Ash-Shuf, turning them into a battlefield in which scores of people were killed or kidnapped. However, why do we not ask ourselves the following question: Can the Lebanese forces really speak on behalf of all the Christians? No, because all know that these forces killed the Christians before killing the Muslims or Druze. This means that the Lebanese forces do not and will never represent the Christians. The Lebanese forces are a fascist plan aimed at totally dominating Lebanon. It is a factional party plan pertaining to the Phalangist Party which attempts to speak on behalf of all the Christians, contrary to Lebanese traditions and norms under which no one can impose hegemony by force.

[Question] It is said that you want to establish a Druze state in 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf consisting of an overwhelming Druze majority. Accordingly, the PSP militias are expelling the Christians from their villages in order to maintain an overwhelming Druze majority in the area. What is your answer to that?

[Answer] They are making such claims to justify their actions in the mountain area. All know that the Lebanese Druze stick to the Lebanese soil and their Lebanese heritage, which is an integrated part of the Arab and Islamic heritage and of their well-known history. The Druze have always devoted themselves to the protection of the Lebanese coasts against foreign invaders, particularly the Crusaders. Moreover, all people know that the Druze had an upper hand in establishing what is today called Lebanon as there was no Lebanese entity or Lebanese state at that time. There was only the so-called Lebanon's mountain. The Lebanese state with its present borders was established by French colonialism in 1920. The Druze history in Lebanon has been known for over 1,000 years and we do not need to remind people of it. Therefore, we will not get into the labyrinths of the so-called Druze state. We need not say that there was an old well-known Zionist plan to divide the region into sectarian Maronite, Druze, 'Alawite, Sunni, Kurdish, and other ministrates. However, be assured that the Druze have not been and will never be dragged into those plans.

[Question] Do you think that the mountain clashes will continue? And if they do, will their continuation lead to dividing Lebanon? Do you think that dividing Lebanon will benefit the Lebanese forces and the Phalangists?

[Answer] The Lebanese forces do not want to divide Lebanon. However, the partition plan began in 1975 when the Lebanese forces and the Phalangist Party were in a state of retreat. At that time we said that we support the unity of Lebanon -- both people and institutions. The Lebanese forces today want to expand and rule over all Lebanon -- north, south, east, west, and the mountain. The mountain clashes will continue because the PSP and the Druze will not accept being subjugated or evacuated by the Lebanese forces. We want to coexist with the Christians in the mountain but we will not accept hegemony imposed on us by the Lebanese forces, regardless of the price.

[Question] Allow me to ask you a straightforward, frank question: Whom do you accuse of being behind the incidents in the mountain areas? Who has instigated this sectarian sedition?

[Answer] I reiterate that calm prevailed in the mountain area before the arrival of the Lebanese forces and later the Israeli forces. As everyone knows, Israel benefits from the emigration from the mountain area. Israel benefits from this situation because it wants to put the Druze in a weak position. Israel also wants to force some weak-spirited and insipid Druze figures into a position where they will ask for protection from Israel. This is a very serious matter.

At the same time, Israel wants to extend help to the Phalangist Party so it can impose its hegemony over all Lebanon. We should not forget that when Israel entered Lebanon the Lebanese forces' role was to cut off supplies in Beirut. I can even accuse the Phalangist Party of shelling Beirut at certain times. This is of course in addition to the very well-known massacres, for which the Phalangist Party was fully responsible. Some people in Beirut, for various political and domestic reasons, attempted to exonerate the Phalangist Party of this charge and accused Sa'd Haddad instead. I am not the only person who says so. Let us, for instance, refer to a book on the Sabra and Shatila massacres written by the Israeli leftist journalist (Kabilock) who gives details and names in his book of the Lebanese forces members who participated in the massacres.

In Israel, brother, an inquiry committee was formed against the Israeli prime minister and defense minister. The results of the committee's investigation might be in favor of the State of Israel. However, let us go back to the subject of the mountain area. There is an Israeli plan which aims at subjugating Lebanon as a state and taming the various sectors in it, individually and separately.

[Question] Who do you accuse of stirring up sectarian sedition?

[Answer] I have accused Israel and the Phalangists. What more do you need?

[Question] Can you tell us in one statement about the side responsible for the assassination attempt against you?

[Answer] I have no clear evidence on who attempted to assassinate me in Beirut. Yet I have to mention here that the body of one of the late Bashir al-Jumayyil's bodyguards was found 15 meters away from my dynamited car. Here I would like to ask a question: Was that bodyguard, on whom a small grenade and a pistol were found, merely walking by or was he involved in the assassination attempt? This is just a little question I would like to address to the Lebanese authority investigating the incident. I also ask: Who is standing behind that bodyguard? The Lebanese forces or someone else?

[Question] How does one feel when he is subjected to an assassination attempt? How did you feel and of whom did you think when you first heard the explosion?

[Answer] Frankly speaking, I thought of my wife who was by my side and of my bodyguards. For a while I was unconscious; I awoke to find myself in the hospital. I then went out to tell the crowd around the hopsital that I was in good condition and safe. I thanked the Almighty for saving us.

[Question] Some try to implicate the Lebanese Army in the assassination attempt against you, because of existing differences between you and the Lebanese Army. Can you clarify this point?

[Answer] As I have said, I cannot accuse anyone so far. I will return to Beirut to become acquainted with the results of the investigation and to see whether the investigating authority really intends to clarify things and to disclose the secrets of the incident lest the whole issue be forgotten. At any rate, nothing will be in vain. The truth will be disclosed one day.

[Question] Reports from Beirut said that, on Sunday, 18 December 1982, your party killed or wounded 10 Lebanese soldiers, that the bodies of 4 of them were found and that the other 6 were killed or wounded on the outskirts of 'Alayh. What is your answer to that?

[Answer] Beirut reports said that Lebanese soldiers were killed. Yet I cannot confirm that these reports said that the PSP is responsible for the killing of these soldiers. I remember that, in some of the fighting in the mountain area, some of the Lebanese soldiers fought alongside the Phalangist militia and the Lebanese forces against the PSP and the Druze.

As for the differences, I say that there are no real differences with the Lebanese Army. I only blame this army because it could have saved face during the Israeli invasion. It could have fired one bullet at least at the Israeli army just to save face and to maintain its integrity. Unfortunately, this did not happen. On some occasions this army served as traffic police to open roads for the Israeli columns that rushed toward Beirut. I hope that this army will be able to regain at least a minimum level of self-confidence and integrity under its new command and under the new government of President Amin al-Jumayyil. O hope that this army will indeed become the army of all Lebanese.

[Question] What is the secret of the relationship between Walid Junblatt and President Amin al-Jumayyil? Is it true that you are close to him and that you coordinate with him on every little detail?

[Answer] There is nothing secret in my relationship with President Amin al-Jumayyil. President al-Jumayyil was elected because of the situation and circumstances and thus has become president of the Lebanese Republic.

We wish Amin al-Jumayyil success and hope that he will gradually dissociate himself from the policy of the Phalangists and their scheme to impose hegemony over the state. We hope that he will become the president of all Lebanese and that he will extend his rule to all Lebanese areas. So far, he has succeeded in imposing his authority only over the West Beirut area. This is not sufficient. What about East Beirut and the weapons in the hands of the Phalangist militias? Why hasn't the army entered that area and why hasn't it tightened its control there as it did in West Beirut? This is the question. There is no secret in my relationship with President al-Jumayyil.

[Question] Will you tell us frankly about your differences with the Palestinians during the Beirut siege and after the withdrawal of the fighters from Beirut? Is it true that you had differences with the Palestinians even before the invasion but did not reveal them for well-known reasons?

[Answer] This is strange and surprising. Everyone knows that I had no differences with the Palestinians during the Beirut siege. The proof of this is that I came down from Al-Mukhtarah and decided to share the tragedies and horrors suffered by the Palestinians and the inhabitants of Beirut.

When the so-called Committee for National Salvation was formed, which at the time I described as being a committee for burying the dead, its task was to make the Palestinians leave Beirut and not to condemn the Israeli invasion. I preferred not to take part in the task of negotiating with the Palestinians so that I would not contribute to their departure. I decided to leave this to other committees. Shafiq al-Wazzan, the former and current prime minister, was therefore entrusted with this task. I was informed in advance that an important settlement had taken place and that the Palestinians must inevitably leave. I proposed the very well-known slogan that if the Palestinians had to leave then let it be an honorable departure; meaning that the Palestinians must not leave humiliated. This is what took place in principle under the protection of the multinational forces.

Before the Israeli operation, I had my views on Palestinian transgressions, whether they took place in the south, Sidon, Beirut, or Tripoli. This, however, does not mean that I had differences with the Palestinians. The issue was one of stating one's opinion frankly and explicitly that if the transgressions continued they would affect the relations between the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and would decrease the assistance that the Lebanese people were providing the Palestinian people to regain their rights. These transgressions affected this assistance and we know what took place, but it is difficult to make an assessment of this stage and I am not now ready to go into details.

[Question] Why did you dissolve the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in the wake of the Israeli invasion, a movement which comprised the joint forces and the Palestinian parties and forces, which you personally led?

[Answer] The Nationalist Movement has nothing to do with the Palestinian forces. The Nationalist Movement comprises a number of well-known national parties that have a long history in Lebanon. I have decided to freeze the organizational framework of the nationalist Movement pending resumption of factional [jabhawi] activity through a new framework when permitted by circumstances, because I believe that the old formula has been a failure in some of its stages. As for the joint forces, they still exist in one way or another. There were parties in the Nationalist Movement, whose names I will not mention now, which disappeared after the Israeli invasion and no longer exist in the Lebanese arena. How do you want me to participate with these parties when they no longer exist?

There are, however, other deep-rooted parties in Lebanon which stood fast and therefore will continue to exist. I will coordinate with these parties. I prefer, however to carry out a reassessment of the PSP and formulate a new political and organizational plan for facing the future. When this reassessment is completed, I will be ready for constructive dialogue and for participation in a new front if the need arises.

[Question] It has been rumored that you are going to leave Lebanon to reside in another country for a long time. Do you consider this as an evasion of responsibility or as indifference toward Lebanon, which is your homeland, where your people and kinfolk live?

[Answer] I will not leave Lebanon regardless of the cost, circumstances, dangers, and difficulties. Nothing whatsoever, not even the recent attempt against my life, will frighten us. I am returning to Beirut today to reside there. (This dialogue took place one day before Junblatt left Amman for Beirut.)

[Question] Do you believe that the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Beirut and Lebanon encouraged the Israeli forces and the other forces which were with them to commit the Sabra and Shatila massacres?

[Answer] No, the PLO began its withdrawal from Beirut and had agreed to this withdrawal in early June. As for what came next it all was mere details, that the multinational forces were to come before the withdrawal or simultaneously with it. This operation took a very long time, causing Beirut to suffer additional destruction and damage. As for the massacre, we must recall the precedents in 1948, 1956, 1967, etc. These massacres are always a part of the Israeli schemes. The atrocious, barbaric massacres in Sabra and Shatila were committed to frighten and terrorize the Palestinians and move them farther to the east, south, or north of the Israeli borders.

The Phalangist Party says that it emerged victorious from the war on the basis of the principle that there was a victor and a vanquished. I frankly say that this party never triumphed in any battle. It came out victorious only in Tall az-Za'tar, due to the circumstances.

[Question] But you say that the operations of terrorism and liquidation are part of well-known Zionist schemes?

[Answer] Not only Zionism. There are also some in the Maronite political movement who believe that the great number of Palestinians in Lebanon will create an imbalance among the various communities in Lebanon. Therefore, it was necessary to remove these [Palestinians] so that Lebanon might be more effectively controlled.

[Question] Terrorizing them to make them leave?

[Answer] By acts of killings and torture to force the Palestinians to immigrate to Syria, Jordan, Iraq, or any other Arab country out of fear.

[Question] If you were the president of Lebanon, what would you do to save Lebanon?

[Answer] I cannot become the president of the Lebanese Republic in view of the confessional system that prevails here, which is bent on creating not only divisions among the various communities but also sectarian divisions. When colonialism established the Lebanese state in 1920, some factions were in control at the expense of others and the circumstances dictated that the faction in control at the time be the Maronite community.

[Question] What opinion do you have about recent Arab moves and the tours of the Arab seven-member committee to various countries in the world? Do you believe that these visits will achieve the required results?

[Answer] For the first time the ball appears to be in the Western world's court, and more specifically in that of the U.S. This is also the first time after the Fes summit that the Arabs have agreed on a specific peace plan. The Arabs are willing in principle to recognize the State of Israel. The Arabs' state of affairs, however, is different. It is rife with divisions and fragmentation. Therefore, if mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO takes place in light of this state of affairs, it will be in Israel's interest. Israel is no longer the small hard-pressed state that it tried to make the world believe in through Zionist propaganda, nor are the Israeli people facing the threat of being thrown into the sea by the Arabs. Israel is now a military, political, and economic empire, and if the barriers no longer exist between it and the Arabs, I am certain that it will control the Arab world in one way or another. Of course, the Arabs cannot reject the principle of peace but had the Arabs not been divided, had they been united, the conditions of the Arabs would have been far better.

[Question] In one way or the other you are now the son in law of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. [Junblatt has Jordanian wife] In your capacity too as one of leaders in the Arab world, will you support the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in its federation with the Palestinians?

[Answer] The term confederation appeared recently. In other words, it is a new project which can be implemented only if Israel gives up its designs on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. I see no indications that Israel will do this in the near future, that it will give up its plan to establish settlements and to completely control the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Despite all this, I believe that the plan for a confederal union is the best way to safeguard the Jordanian entity and give the Palestinians their minimum legitimate rights. We should not, however, come to believe that this plan can be implemented in the near future because it must have the backing of all the Arabs. So far, the Arabs seem to be divided. I do not know if they can put pressure on the United States and Israel to have them accept this plan. Personally, I believe the plan for a confederation is good and positive. If the need arises, I am ready to support it with all the means in my possession.

[Question] Do you have any idea about the alternative [al-badil] Palestinian homeland in Jordan?

[Answer] The alternative homeland is an Israeli plan; specifically speaking it is Sharon's plan. The alternative Palestinian homeland in Jordan means the burial forever of the Palestinian cause. If some people in the PLO agree on this plan then this will simply mean that the Palestinian cause has ended once and for all.

[Question] Philip Habib's agreements with you in your capacity as leader of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and with the PLO's Yasir 'Arafat stipulated protection of the Palestinians from any Israeli aggression after the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces from Beirut. Now, after what happened, do you believe that the United States was responsible and that it hadn't honored its commitments?

[Answer] There was no agreement between Philip Habib and myself. What happened were only deliberations. Sometimes there were sharp deliberations, particularly when I was still a member of the so-called National Salvation Committee. You know that after a short time I withdrew from that committee and raised the slogan that I wouldn't be the one to put the coup de grace on the Palestinians. I left things for [Lebanese Prime Minister] al-Wazzan who negotiated with Philip Habib. The question raised now is: Why did the multinational forces withdraw? Israel managed to enter Beirut and commit the massacres there because of the withdrawal of the multinational forces. All this comes within the general Israeli design.

[Question] The moderate policy of King Fahd tries to help Lebanon out of its problems and to restore its old status by entrenching the position of President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Does this mean that President Amin al-Jumayyil does not have absolute power in Lebanon, particularly over the Lebanese forces?

[Answer] It seems that President Amin al-Jumayyil does not have such power over the Phalangist Party or the Lebanese forces. It also seems that the extremist Israeli wing of the Phalangist Party does not heed or obey the president's orders. I personally wish that President Amin al-Jumayyil would further plant his feet and become more efficient.

[Question] How do you assess the Saudi stance?

[Answer] Saudi Arabia will help Lebanon if Lebanon can rebuild its stability on clear political grounds. Saudi Arabia is acting to extend the power of the legitimate Lebanese authority over all the Lebanese territory. Actually, when it helps the legitimate state, now restricted to Ba'abda and West Beirut, to extend its power to the rest of Lebanon it is helping the legitimate authority in Lebanon. At any rate, the Saudi political logic adopted by King Fahd in his dealings with Lebanon is sound and clear.

[Question] When will the forces of the Phalangist Party and PSP, as well as the militias of the other Lebanese organizations, be merged into the Lebanese Army and turn over all their arms and weapons to it?

[Answer] Before merging the Phalangist Party's forces with the Lebanese Army, this party must be tried for its collaboration with Israel. The file of the Sabra and Shatila massacres must be reopened in order to decide whether to exonerate this party or not. In other words, those who committed the ugly carnage must be severely punished and imprisoned. The merger of this or that party's forces with the Lebanese Army is wrong. The only solution is to announce compulsory national service for all Lebanese. This is the best solution for ending Lebanon's ordeal.

[Question] Do you believe that a peaceful settlement will force Israel to withdraw from the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan, or do you see these attempts at peace as mere dreams?

[Answer] No peaceful settlement can force anybody to withdraw. The logic of politics is the logic of force. The state's force decides whether it can force any other state to withdraw or to accept negotiations. This is politics. Since the beginning of mankind, peaceful settlements have always far from solved any problem. Despite all this, we will see that several attempts will take place to bring about a peaceful or so-called peaceful settlement. This so-called attempt at peace will actually be neutralization of a certain country. This was the case with Egypt, this is the case now with Lebanon and I wonder which will be next. The neutralization of states in the Arab-Israeli struggle serves both the United States and Israel in the end.

[Question] How can the Arabs attain a position of strength from which they may impose their views on the two superpowers and gain their respect?

[Answer] The Arabs have entered into disputes which have exhausted their capabilities. I do not believe that Arab weapons, and more specifically the oil weapon, can play the role they are required to play. The West is in the process of freeing itself from dependence on Arab oil and it will force the Arabs to submit to its conditions. In the recent OPEC conference which convened in Vienna it became clear that the impact of the oil weapon has waned. If the Arabs do not formulate a unified plan for comfronting the West then they will be unable to emerge from the crisis that the West will impose on them.

[Question] Have you recently met with Yasir 'Arafat and how are your relations with the PLO at the present time?

[Answer] I have not met 'Arafat recently as I was busy in Beirut. I will try to meet him in the near future in order to clarify some matters, particularly since I have heard -- and I hope that what I heard was incorrect -- that one of 'Arafat's aides is touring the Arab countries accusing the PSP and accusing me personally of defeatism in Lebanon and the mountain area and saying that had the PSP allowed the Palestinians to set up bases in the mountain nothing of what had happened could have taken place. Such talk is rejected in part and parcel. Such talk is mere illusion because we know what took place in the south and how it fell swiftly.

Of course, the Beirut battle was different because Beirut is a big city fortified by its buildings. Also the determination of its inhabitants to stand fast was immense. There is also a third reason, in that the majority of the people had not expected Israel to launch such a big operation. Everyone thought that Israel would carry out a limited operation between the Al-Litani and Az-Zahrani Rivers, but Israel invaded all the areas and reached Beirut, which then waged a heroic confrontation.

I insist that my relations with the PLO and the Palestinian people must continue to be solid and good, in addition to the alliance of the past.

[Question] Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announced that Israeli-Lebanese negotiations on a withdrawal from Lebanon within the framework of the coordination committee may begin before Christmas and also announced that President Amin al-Jumayyil had met with several prominent political figures. Has President al-Jumayyil or Prime Minister al-Wazzan met with you? What opinion do you have about these negotiations? Will they lead in the end to the conclusion of a peace treaty with Israel?

[Answer] If the negotiations are being held under the slogan that Israel must withdraw from Lebanon unconditionally then this is good thing because what is required is that Israel, a country which has carried out an aggression against Lebanon, withdraw without any conditions. If the negotiations will lead to the conclusion of some kind of agreement with Israel, even if these are security agreements, which give Israel specific security facilities in the south and the mountain, replace the armistice by a state of nonaggression or open the borders in a limited manner to trade and tourism, then this clearly means that there will be a real peace. Why then hide the facts and try to make believe that this is not a peace treaty? I do not know what agreements have been reached among President al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Philip Habib, and Draper, but I regret to say that I expect a peace treaty with Israel.

[Question] Haven't you met with Prime Minister al-Wazzan for consultations?

[Answer] I was not in Beirut at the time that consultations were held. I was in France on an official visit, during which I met with the French ministers of external relations and ranking French officials. I am returning to Beirut today or tomorrow to become acquainted with the latest developments.

[Question] During your visit to Jordan, are you holding contacts with King Husayn?

[Answer] Everytime I come to Jordan, when circumstances permit, I meet with King Husayn.

[Question] What are your comments on King Husayn's talks with President Reagan?

[Answer] Jordan is today passing through a delicate stage, particularly after President Reagan has submitted his plan. After several plans have been submitted I believe that King Husayn has the ability and wisdom to know what is in the interest of both Jordan and the Palestinian cause.

I conclude by saying that, if the circumstances were different and the Arabs were not in this state, we would not have succeeded in putting forth many plans which brought us to Reagan's plan. What took place in Lebanon would not have happened and we would not have had the Camp David accords. Had we been united, we would have imposed an Arab peace on Israel. A U.S.-Israeli peace is being imposed on us now because we are divided, dispersed, and have no united stand.

AL-WAZZAN, UNIFIL COMMANDER HOLD TALKS

NC041305 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has met with UNIFIL Commander General Callaghan.

The Israeli information media have reported that the Israeli army has discovered in Majdal Silm, which is within the UN forces' area of operations, five Katyusha rockets aimed at Qiryat Shemona. The Israeli press has since been casting doubts about the presence of the UN forces in southern Lebanon and supporting Israel's objection to the renewal of their mandate.

On leaving the meeting with Prime Minister al-Wazzan, General Callaghan said: The discussion dealt with the situation in southern Lebanon in general, particularly relating to the UNIFIL operation.

Answering a question, General Callaghan said: There are some reports about the discovery of Katyusha rockets. You, as newsmen, know more about this than me. General Callaghan added: All that I know about these rockets is that the source of the report is the Israeli press.

In answer to a question about his views, as UNIFIL commander, on the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate, General Callaghan said: The renewal is decided upon by the UN Security Council and the states participating in the UN forces. However, I hope that the mandate will be renewed, since there is still no stable peace in the south and the UN force will contribute to peacekeeping.

UNIFIL NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR 'INCIDENTS' IN SOUTH

NC041106 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Israeli newspapers today report that Katyusha rockets have been found in southern Lebanon ready for firing. Quoting military sources, the papers say that the Israeli delegation has notified the Lebanese delegation to the negotiations of this and that this matter shows the futility of the UNIFIL presence in the south within the framework of any future settlement.

UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel, replying to these claims, said: Various organizations, including the Israeli army, are constantly setting up checkpoints on roads in the south. Therefore, we cannot be held responsible for an incident.

TWO ISRAELI SOLDIERS KILLED IN EXPLOSION

NC050825 Beirut Voice in Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] At least two Israeli soldiers were killed when an Israeli military truck exploded this morning on the road between the Al-Hadath police station and the St George Hospital.

The Israeli forces immediately sealed off the area and carried out arrests to investigate the incident.

FORMER LEBANESE PREMIER KARAMI ARRIVES 4 JAN

JN041528 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Damascus at 1530 today. He was welcomed at the Shooting Club by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs.

Arrival Statement

JN042143 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has reiterated Syria's support for Tripoli in its confrontation of the conspiracy and Syria's determination to extend all possible assistance to defeat the conspiracy and those hatching it.

This took place when President Hafiz al-Asad received former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. They discussed the situation in the Lebanese arena and reviewed the conspiracy taking place in Tripoli within the framework of the larger plot aimed against Lebanon.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent upon his arrival in Damascus, Rashid Karami said: The tragic events in Tripoli are the result of the disputes which have various objectives, taking place in that city. All these events, however, will be against our interests in the end and serve the enemy's interests. Karami added: What is taking place makes it desirable to resort to fraternal Syria, which has always extended its hand to support us in such cases.

Explaining the objectives of his visit, Karami said: President Hafiz al-Asad has wisdom, information, and the ability to settle matters. I have come to Damascus today to inform him of the reality of what is taking place and to consult with him on this matter.

DRAPER BRINGS LEBANESE PROPOSALS TO JERUSALEM

TA050915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] U.S. envoy Morris Draper brought with him from Beirut this morning proposals by the Government of Lebanon as to how to overcome the obstacles preventing the determination of an agreed upon agenda in the talks between the two countries. Ambassador Draper brought these proposals to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and the prime minister, the foreign minister and the defense minister are now scheduled to meet with the Israeli delegation to the negotiations in order to decide on a position before further talks tomorrow in Qiryat Shemona.

TWO IDF SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN LEBANON 5 JAN

TA050854 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0851 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] This morning, two IDF soldiers were wounded south of Beirut. An explosive charge that had been placed at the side of the road exploded when an IDF vehicle passed by. The IDF spokesman reports that in combing operations made in the area another explosive charge was discovered and defused.

SYRIAN SAM-5 DEAL, INTENTIONS ASSESSED

TA041259 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal -- live]

[Excerpt] The supply of SAM-5's to Syria, or more precisely, the intention to supply Syria with such missiles, apparently originates in the repeated complaints by Syria about Soviet equipment. The Soviet doctrine calls for missile defense of land forces, and in the war it became clear to the Syrian president that the Soviet weapons were inferior to those produced by the West. The air force destroyed Syrian missiles without suffering any losses. Accordingly, President al-Asad demanded that the Soviet Union supply Syria with advanced antiaircraft missiles that would provide a response to the aerial defense problems for which there was as yet no solution. It is also possible that the Syrians and Soviets want to wage a war of nerves against Israel. It must also be recalled that just as the long-range missiles threaten Israel, they also threaten Jordan's skies, and in fact all of Syria's neighbors must take this development into account. However, Israel has already solved problems more complicated than these and has destroyed missiles more advanced than the SAM-5.

Political Circles Assessment

TA041549 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem believe that the stationing of the SAM-5's in Syria should be viewed first and foremost in the inter-superpower context. According to this assessment, the Soviet Union wants, after a long period of quiet, to prove active involvement in the Middle East. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports on this:

[Begin recording] Political circles in Jerusalem believe that the supply of Soviet missiles to Syria is a Soviet signal to the United States, meaning: We are here, the Soviet Union is an element which should be taken into consideration in the Middle East, and Syria is still a base for Soviet arms and experts.

The inter superpower balance following the Lebanese war points to considerable political and military gains for the United States. The United States leads the political effort intended to solve the Lebanese problem, U.S. soldiers are stationed in Lebanon and Sixth Fleet ships are sailing off Lebanon's shores. Additional facts are: Syria was beaten without the Soviet friend having been able to aid it, and the Soviet arms were found surprisingly inferior to the West's arms. In sum, the Soviet Union was dealt a political blow in both spheres of influence and prestige.

The supply of SAM-5's to Syria then indicates renewed strengthening of an old friendship bond between the two countries. Moscow is spoiling Damascus with arms which, as far as is known, have never left Soviet boundaries before.

Beyond the Soviet-U.S. context, the Jerusalem political circles ask what this new Syrian equipment means for the future of the current political move: Does the signal to the United States on the interbloc level also refer to the U.S. effort to bring about a settlement in Lebanon? Does this mean that Syria will not agree to the evacuation of its forces from Lebanon or, at least, will not agree to this according to the Israeli or U.S. plan? It was mentioned in Jerusalem today that in the past, the stationing of surface-to-air missiles served as the beginning of political pressures on Israel. Examples for this are the missiles in the Suez in An-Nasir's era, and the Syrian missiles in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' prior to the Lebanese war. [end recording]

Purpose of Missile Report

TA041739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Jerusalem circles say that the release of the report about Syrian preparations for the receipt of SAM-5's is intended to make clear to the Syrians that Israel knows about these preparations and is following them up. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin recording] Today Israel wants to make it clear to the Syrians that it possesses information about their preparations for the receipt of missiles. The information is so extensive that it is clear, by the structure of the sites discovered, exactly which missiles will be placed in them. The IDF is meticulously following these preparations which are being carried out deep in Syrian territory, and today's announcement may be viewed as a warning or a notice aimed at deterring the Syrians; namely, if the missiles serve offensive needs or in order to defend offensive acts, Israel has already proven it knows how to solve problems of this sort.

Let us mention, though, that technologically, SAM-5's are relatively obsolete. These missiles were produced in the 1960's. Their advantage lies in their range of over 200 km, while the other antiaircraft missiles have a range of between 20 to 50 km. [end recording]

SYRIAN ARMY REPORTEDLY STRENGTHENING FORCES

TA042005 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Recently the Syrian Army has increasingly armed itself with tanks and is making preparations to receive missile batteries. This was stated by military sources in Israel who added that Syria is thus completing its lessons from the war in Lebanon. Our military correspondent Dan Scemama adds details.

[Begin videotape] [Scemama] By the end of the year the Syrian Army, so military elements estimate, will reach what they term renewed operational maturity. The IDF is very alertly following the development of the Syrian Army and the changes occurring in it. Since the Yom Kippur war and especially after the Peace for Galilee Operation, the Syrian Army has been preoccupied with organizing at a very high pace. By the end of the year, military elements estimate, the Syrians will have completed the establishment of new military frameworks. They will receive modern arms and will complete high-level offensive training. The Syrians have increased the mobilization of their regular service army, and apparently intend to rely on regular forces more than on reserves. There is also a tendency to increase their armored force.

The Syrians have already received some of the 400 tanks they lost in Operation Peace for Gailee. The tanks they have lately received include many Soviet T-72 models. The military elements assess that the Syrians will continue to hold high-level training of formations, and will reach a high level of performance in drills. . Following Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow about 2 months ago, it seems it was concluded that the Syrian antiaircraft missile system will be completed with the help of the new missiles. It is estimated in the IDF that this is one of the major lessons the Syrians drew from Peace Operation for Galilee after the Israeli Air Force destroyed the missile batteries in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'.

The IDF spokesman reported today that Israel has learned that the Syrians are building two bases deep in their territory for surface-to-air missiles. According to this information, the bases will serve for the placement of SAM-5's. The bases are still unmanned and there is no confirmation to the reports that the new missile batteries will be manned and operated by Soviet teams. Aviation affairs correspondent Me'ir Kohen reports on the SAM-5 batteries.

[Kohen] The missile in question is considered obsolete in the Soviet anti-aircraft arsenal. It was first exhibited in Red Sqaure in Moscow in May 1956. The diagonal range of the missile is 256 km and it is capable of soaring to the height of 30 km. Despite this data, the missile is incapable of intercepting fighter planes and low-flying planes, since it was developed for the interception of high-flying bombers only. The fact that it is placed in immobile launching tubes necessitates its defense by other missiles such as SAM-8's against destruction by speedy assault planes. The speed of the missile is 3,500 km per hour and it is guided by a full, active radar. It should be noted that the Soviet Union has lately developed SAM-11's, modern and long-range, which have not been supplied to any country as yet. These missiles are guided by a sophisticated radar and have not yet been shown in public.

[Scemama] As mentioned, the IDF is alertly following the changes taking place in the Syrian Army. It seems that this Syrian strengthening and preparation comes against the background of recurrent remarks by President al-Asad on Syria's intention to restore its strategic balance vis-a-vis Israel, and to face it as an equal in the military sphere.

According to estimates in the IDF, despite the fact that the Syrian Army will reach operational maturity by the end of the year, Syria will act with caution, as it has in the past. Syria's moves, we are told by military elements, depend on the backing given it by the Soviet Union. [end videotape]

KATYUSHAS RAISE QUESTIONS ABOUT UNIFIL ROLE

TA040812 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Report by northern correspondent Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] Israeli sources said yesterday evening that the discovery of Katyusha launchers in the area under UNIFIL control would sharpen the dispute over the UN force's continued presence in southern Lebanon. Majdal Silm, the village where the Katyushas were found on Friday, is in the area under the Ghanaian UNIFIL soldiers' control. Sources at UNIFIL headquarters in An-Naqurah tried to free themselves of responsibility yesterday evening for the positioning of the Katyushas in an area under their control. IDF soldiers are the ones who patrol and handle security in southern Lebanon, UNIFIL says.

In reaction, it was said in southern Lebanon that the UNIFIL soldiers stationed at roadblocks at the entrances to every village should have found the launchers. UNIFIL's mandate expires in about 2 weeks, and the Lebanese Government will apparently support the force's continued presence in southern Lebanon.

The discovery of the Katyusha launchers in Lebanon, which were apparently intended to attack Qiryat Shemona, again raises the question of how necessary the presence in Lebanon of the soldiers with the blue berets is. This subject will be raised for discussion at one of the talks now being conducted between Israel and Lebanon.

UNIFIL Rejects Responsibility

TA041847 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1830 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 4 Jan (ITIM) -- The United Nations totally rejects the IDF accusations that UNIFIL is indirectly responsible for the placing of Katyushas in the Majdal Silm area last Friday.

The UN spokesman noted today that in the last 2 weeks, the IDF has reinforced its presence in southern Lebanon, more roadblocks have been built, and it is impossible to know today who is responsible for the southern Lebanon area. "We found out about the affair of the Katyushas by chance from a boy from the village of Majdal Silm, who was detained by the IDF and released after his interrogation ended," the spokesman said.

From the IDF, it was said in reaction that those words of the United Nations prove that the United Nations is superfluous in the area, and that there is no need to extend its mandate. Nonetheless, the military sources added that the IDF will continue to reinforce its presence in the UN-controlled areas, since they do not operate as they should.

'TERRORISTS' REPORTEDLY STILL ACTIVE IN LEBANON

TA041532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Northern correspondent Hayim Hecht interviewed by telephone by program moderator 'Amiqam Rothman -- live]

[Excerpt] [Question] How did it happen that Katyusha launchers were positioned where they were found?

[Answer] Israel has repeatedly emphasized that many terrorists have remained in all of Lebanon. During the Peace for Galilee Operation some 10,000 terrorists were captured, some whose hands had been dirtied with Jewish blood and others who were suspected of collaboration. They were detained at the Ansar detainees camp. But there were many others -- thousands -- who simply took off their uniforms and put on civilian clothes and continued to live in their villages. These people were terrorists, or at least collaborated with the terrorists.

During the operation, Israel destroyed terrorist headquarters and their operational infrastructure, and captured many of their ammunition stockpiles. However, one must realize that many people have remained in the field who were terrorists in the past.

It is also worth noting that last week, radical organizations such as those of George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah made a special effort to carry out a showy attack to demonstrate their existence, particularly during the period of the talks with Lebanon.

[Question] How are those terrorists organized? Is it known how they function?

[Answer] There are several methods by which the terrorists function. It is important to emphasize that they are not organized. They do not have a central headquarters which sends out orders. Until about 3 months ago, there were attempts to infiltrate from the Syrian area. Terrorists passed through an area there which is easily crossed, the Litani River streams, linked up with collaborators in villages such as Kamid al-Lawz and Jubb Jannin, and carried out a number of terrorist acts in territory under IDF control.

The IDF very intelligently foiled these attempts. No mass arrests were made in Kamid al-Lawz. Our officers went through the villages and told the villagers and notables there explicitly that we would not tolerate giving help to the terrorists. And the passage of terrorists in this area was almost stopped. To our sorrow, about 2 weeks ago a squad penetrated, planted a mine, and three IDF officers were killed near Kamid al-Lawz. Last week, there was another penetration attempt by a squad from the village of Sultan Ya'qub, and its members were killed.

Terrorist activity of another kind is being conducted by the communist parties, and especially among the pro-Syrian and pro-Iraqi factions. About 5 weeks ago, IDF forces discovered large stockpiles of arms at the Communist Party headquarters in Hasbayya. It is known that terrorist activity had begun to be organized there, and this attempt, of course, was nipped in the bud. Another element is the religious sects, especially very fanatic Shi'ite groups, who make Khomeyni look traditional, who also stir up terrorist activity. It is also known that recently money from Europe and North Africa has been donated to encourage activity by terrorist cells in southern Lebanon.

[Question] You mentioned the people released from the Ansar detention camp. What is known about the activity of those released from that camp?

[Answer] It is a known fact that Ansar is not a camp which corrects behavior, and love for Israel is not taught there; as a matter of fact, it is known that this camp is a very good ideological camp for the terrorists who have been staying there for several months already. As I said before, Israel has released about 3,000 terrorists from Ansar in the course of recent months. A very strong pressure was exerted on the terrorists released from there; they are threatened with death if they do not cooperate with the terrorists. A terrorist released from there has a problem: He bears the stigma of a collaborator with Israel. The claim against him is: You were released, but whey were the additional 5,000 terrorists not released? This is then a sign that you collaborated with the IDF authorities. In order to remove this stigma, in return, he joins a terrorist cell. In fact he is undertaking a very calculated risk since he knows exactly which tent he will return to, he knows what food he will receive. The conditions in the camp are not as reported, the detainees are not tortured there, and this risk is worth it to him.

OFFICER TELLS OF MISTREATMENT IN WEST BANK

TA041823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] An officer who was the commander of the general staff branch in the Judaea district testified today for the defense in the trial of the seven soldiers and officers charged with hitting civilians in Judaea and Samaria. He said that there were clear directives on how to treat the population, and they included torture and hitting. The officer said in the trial that there are many methods used for treating the local population, not all of them rooted in clear directives, but the manner of treatment is known to everybody, he said. He answered in the affirmative the prosecutor's question of whether he carried out orders to hit pupils after a riot in a school in Hebron.

SHAMIR DISMISSES REPORTED IRAQI MODERATION

TA042015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this evening that no change whatsoever had occurred in Iraq's basic stance vis-a-vis Israel, and that all the reports on this issue stem only from Baghdad's desire to tailor a positive image in the United States. Minister Shamir thus reacted to the reports that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has recently said Iraq recognizes Israel's need for security. The foreign minister spoke before the international conference of the Bene 'Aqiva Movement [affiliated with the National Religious Party]. He said that Iraq wants to purchase a great deal of arms in the United States, including 60 helicopters, in order to strengthen its army in its war against Iraq. In view of the U.S. Congress' opposition to the sale of arms, Iraq is now trying to demonstrate a political change.

SHAMIR ON POSSIBLE SOVIET-ISRAELI RELATIONS

TA042114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Excerpt] In his speech this evening, the foreign minister discussed the possibility of Israeli-Soviet diplomatic relations. He said that Israel has a clear interest in maintaining relations with all countries the world over, including the Soviet Union. He also hopes that diplomatic relations with Moscow will be of benefit for the Soviet Jews.

As for the reports on negotations with the PLO on the release of captives, Minister Shamir said that the redemption of captives is not a political issue. Israel is making untiring efforts, using all possible ways, to get its captives released. He refused to comment on the reports on Chancellor Kreisky's role in these negotiations, adding that any discussion of this subject is unnecessary and any probing harmful.

In reply to another question, Minister Shamir said that Israel is not selling arms to El Salvador, and that Israel conducts its arms sales according to considerations and restrictions. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh brought the remarks by the foreign minister.

SHAMIR DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH LEBANON, JORDAN

TA050712 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir charged last night that certain Muslim leaders in Lebanon who were opposed to peaceful relations with Israel did not really represent the great majority of the Lebanese people but were "agents of foreign interests."

These Muslim leaders, whom Shamir did not name, were "the instruments of pressure" in the hands of the Arab states -- "Syria, Saudi Arabia, even Egypt too" -- which were urging Lebanon not to conclude a normalization accord.

"The world is silent and no one protests" against this pressure upon Lebanon, Shamir noted. Instead, Israel is accused, in a Beirut newspaper, of seeking to pressure Lebanon into peaceful relations with her.

In fact, the foreign minister said, such peaceful relations were a vital common interest shared by Israel and Lebanon. But Israel had learned from experience that it could only reach peaceful relations with an Arab state is that Arab state broke free from pan-Arab pressures. That was what would eventually happen with Lebanon (as it had happened with Egypt when President Anwar as-Sadat made his historic journey to Jerusalem), and then with Jordan and with other states too.

It was "an illusion therefore," Shamir argued, for people in Israel and abroad to set their hopes on King Husayn's obtaining an all-Arab mandate, or a mandate from the PLO, to deal with Israel. "Even the most 'moderate' Israeli would reject proposals that Husayn would produce under such a mandate."

The foreign minister was the keynote speaker at the sixth Bnei 'Aqiva international convention in Jerusalem. He won a round of applause from the religious youngsters when he declared: "We don't say 'not one inch'. We have no need of such slogans. We say 'Eretz Yisra'el' -- and I don't have to tell Bnei 'Aqiva what that is... as we learned of it, yearned for it, lived it. And we shall live it in the future, we shall settle it, and it shall all of it be ours."

KNESSET REJECTS MOTION TO FIRE SHARON 4 JAN

TA041619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] The Knesset rejected today, at the end of a tense and emotional debate, a motion tabled by Eu'azar Granot of MAPAM to dismiss the defense minister. MK Granot explained his motion by Sharon's acts in the last few months, and especially the early publicizing of the secret negotiations with Lebanon. El'azar Granot says that the deeds of the defense minister defile the name of those who died in battle.

Ari'el Sharon answered emotionally that El'azar Granot is abusing the name of the fallen. He accused the Alignment that time and again it is sinning by monopolizing the fallen. The defense minister called on the Knesset to have patience until achievements are made in Lebanon.

Alignment MK's, Sharon Argue

TA041812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon this evening accused the Alignment members of trading with the blood of the fallen. His remarks were made in answer to a motion on the Knesset agenda submitted by MAPAM MK El'azar Granot, who claimed that the nature of the defense minister's handling of the war in Lebanon defiles the memory of the fallen in Israel's wars. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports from the Knesset:

[Begin recording] [Golan] MAPAM MK El'azar Granot's motion to the Knesset agenda today dealt with the defense minister's remarks prior to the negotiations with Lebanon. MK Granot attributed the report on the breakthrough with Lebanon, released on the eve of the opening of the negotiations, to Minister Sharon himself, and argued that this was done in order to aggrandize Sharon's name, to gain internal, political capital while completely ignoring that the publication embarrassed the Leganese Government.

To this, Sharon answered briefly: Before the negotiations opened I granted the press a single interview only, and the remarks I made during it did not foil the negotiations. On the contrary, the negotiations are underway and are in full swing now. The interview aided Israel's political and public relations effort, and what had to remain secret remained secret, according to Sharon.

However, voices were raised when Granot reacted to a remark made by the defense minister toward MAPAM's Victor Shemtov from the Knesset podium. Sharon asked: You, the peace-seeking people, do you not want peace with Lebanon?

[Granot] We are for peace, Mr Defense Minister, we are for peace. Let me remind you of three names which are very symbolic for me. All names are of people who are dead today, all are kibbutz members and you know them all.

[Golan] Here Granot mentioned three fighters who died in Israel's wars, and claimed: the nature of the war Sharon is conducting in Lebanon defiles their memory. They were peace seekers, and they are (Mula Agin) who died in Rafah in the 6-day war; Naftali Yahav, a member of the brigade which was not mobilized during the last war, but died in it, and (Avida Shur), who died in 1973, in an operation against terrorist commands in Beirut.

[Granot] Let me mention the name of (Avida Shur), who died on 10 April 1973, in an IDF operation in Beirut, and who is buried in my kibbutz' cemetery. Every bomb falling on civilians in Beirut during this war defiled his memory.

[Golan] The defense minister's reaction to this was sharp: I knew the three fighters you mentioned, he told Granot, and they are dear to me no less than they are to you. They are dear to every Knesset member of every faction in this house. The dead are the sons of all of us and come from every sector of this people. Nobody has a monopoly on this painful subject, the defense minister said:

[Sharon] MK Granot, I think that you made a grave use of the dead. To my regret, you repeatedly make this national error of incessantly making use of the dead. You do not have a monopoly over peace, and to our true regret, none of us has a monopoly over the dead. The dead are all of us and they come from all layers and colors of our society. Stop waving the issue of the dead; restrain yourselves and stop trading with the blood of the dead. These dead are not yours, these dead are the Israeli people's.

[Golan] In the vote which ensued, the coalitional majority struck Granot's motion off the Knesset agenda. [end recording]

KNESSET DEFEATS MOTION ON PLO DETAINEES

TA042039 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] The Knesset struck two urgent motions off its agenda today. One of the motions was submitted by HADASH MK Tawfiq Zayyad, who demanded a discussion of events in the PLO detention camps. The other motion was submitted by MAPAM MK El'azar Granot, who demanded that the defense minister be dismissed against the background of the secret negotiations over an agreement with Lebanon. Defense Minister Sharon replied to the two motions. Our correspondent Hayim Yavin reports from the Knesset:

[Begin videotape] [Yavin] MK Tawfiq Zayyad began by detailing a long series of charges of torture regarding the conditions of those held in the camps. All in all, Zayyad said, there is only a small number of Palestinian fighters in the camps, while the majority are civilians who have nothing to do with the PLO. He cited reports from the Lebanese press containing atrocious descriptions about torture in the camps. Ansar, according to Zayyad, is the worst of them all, and its inmates do not even have the status of captives. MK Zayyad called on the Knesset to end the harst treatment of the captives.

[Zayyad] From this rostrum we are voicing the cry of humanity: Stop this inhumanity, cease the torture.

[Yavin] In his response, the defense minister said that from the very start of the Peace for Galilee Operation, the IDF was given an unequivocal instruction to treat all the nonfighters humanely:

[Sharon] In those irregular cases where complaints are received about violent acts or about irregular acts toward the detainees, a thorough investigation is conducted to discover the people responsible for the acts, and the necessary legal measures are taken.

[Yavin] The defense minister stated that HADASH MK Tawfiq Tubi's complaints about the disappearance or torture of detainees are unfounded, and he asked the Knesset to strike the motion off the agenda, as it indeed was.

MAPAM MK El'azar Granot, in a second motion to the agenda, demanded that the defense minister resign due to his misleading announcements to the government and the people, as Granot put it:

[Granot] The Israeli defense minister has declared war on the United States. I think it is a very serious matter. I am not exactly a supporter of the U.S. President's outlook but, for God's sake, this is the only country which aids Israel. A little politeness, a little caution are necessary.

[Yavin] MK Granot mentioned the names of three excellent fighters, emotionally stating that a fighter needs not only courage but mercy and compassion as well.

Ari'el Sharon reacted furiously. Referring to the dead mentioned by Granot, he called out to the Alignment benches: You have no monopoly over the fallen. It is about time that you restrained yourselves.

[Sharon] It is necessary to know, to accept, that a different political camp can also record an achievement to its credit. This is not an achievement of a certain person or a certain party. The achievement of peace is the achievement of the State of Israel, of the people of Israel. Get used to it, overcome yourselves.

[Yavin] Nothing secret from the talks with Lebanon was leaked, Sharon stated, and attacked the manifestations of jealousy on the part of the Alignment: You cannot cope with the idea that it is somebody else who will attain peace, he said. Patience should be exercised, and then we shall reach a settlement with Lebanon, Sharon called out in the direction of the Alignment's benches, proposing that the motion be struck off the agenda. Again, by a Knesset majority, this motion too was struck off. [end videotape]

PRESS ON IRAQI MODERATION, PEACE WITH LEBANON

TA041107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0435 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] DAVAR writes that until now Iraq has been not only a sworn enemy of Israel, but also a real military threat in case of a war on the eastern front because of its ability to send divisions through Jordan or Syria. Iraq's agreement to Jordan's joining the political process will enable King Husayn to feel that his rear is secure. Because of this, and because of the report that the weakening of the Iraqi threat to Israel is likely to also weaken the argument for continuing to hold the West Bank, the haste with which Jerusalem disparagingly dismissed Saddam Husayn's message on recognizing Israel's need for security seems aimed at thwarting the "danger" that Iraq will indeed become moderate.

AL-ANBA' says that the fighting in Tripoli and the discovery of the Katyusha launchers must teach the Lebanese now negotiating with Israel that it is better to change ideas and move toward an understanding with Israel. These things should teach the Americans that their pressure to keep UNIFIL in southern Lebanon is not beneficial.

LIBYA

PDRY, SYRIA ACCEPT INVITATION TO TRIPOLI MEETING

LD041924 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1905 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Jan (JANA) -- JANA has learned that, following the invitation made by the brother leader to leaders of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to attend a meeting in Tripoli as soon as possible in order to face the current situation and to agree on a comprehensive strategy concerning the circumstances in which the Arab nation finds itself, the PDRY and Syria have both agreed to attend this meeting.

A reply is still awaited from Algeria and the PLO.

JANA POLITICAL EDITOR ON ISRAELI-LEBANESE TALKS

LD041030 Tripoli JANA in English 0824 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Beirut, Rabi Awal 20, Jan 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The third round of the shame negotiations in the occupied Beirut suburb of Khaldah between Lebanese and Zionist officials ended yesterday evening. It was clear from these direct negotiations that the Zionists are insistently demanding the signing of a capitulation treaty to end the state of war with the Zionists and open Lebanon to the Israelis as it was the case when Egypt was driven out of the Arab block by signing the Camp David capitulatory accords.

The Zionist delegation has refused to agree on the agenda of these negotiations unless it is headed by concluding a capitualtion treaty to achieve the objective of the Zionists so that the Zionist wagon of death can continue to other Arab stations.

JANA's political editor commented on these shame negotiations saying "and so follows the U.S.-Zionist conspiratorial series one after the other to tighten the grip on Lebanon and subjugate it totally to the hammering of the Zionist occupation and the U.S. offensive. And if the 3rd round of the shame talks had yielded nothing to the advantage of Lebanon and the Lebanese people's cause, then the next rounds would only follow suit and Lebanon in the end would be the only loser and the only victim.

All what we say in this respect when deducing such painful results is not a matter of guesses or interpretations, but the clear reality which emerges as witness that the Zionist-American strategic alliance will not produce any other result.

The Zionist enemy is now moving towards the imposition of its conditions as a result of the weak position of Lebanon that has come following occupation and massacres. Israel is exploiting this situation for blackmail, with the support of the American negotiating partners.

Through their presence, the Americans are working for the achievement of a dual goal from which both allies will benefit.

For both Israel and the U.S. have laid down their demands and are pressuring Lebanese officials to realise them. Lebanon cannot but emerge empty handed from these negotiations before these series of demands and pressures.

America and the Zionist enemy are thus seeking to break Lebanon's ties with the Arabs and capitulate totally so that the Zionist death wagon may proceed to overrun other countries to impose the same conditions and demands.

The sole reason for this state of affairs is the relationship established by As-Sadat with the Zionists. This was the biggest mistake that opened the gates for further U.S.-Zionist conspiratorial action against the Arab nation.

This relationship was an incomparable sin that brought calamities upon our nation. As a result, Lebanon is now being transformed into yet antoher gateway to the detriment of this nation's long struggle.

We should remember, in our effort to reveal the truth behind these shameful Lebanese-Zionist-American negotiations and their repercussion, that these talks have been basically built on the premise that Lebanon should be the new victim of the U.S.-Zionist conspiracy.

This is, in fact, the declared goal of terrorist Ari'el Sharon. Before the negotiations began, he impudently declared that Israel is seeking to bring all of Lebanon, not only the south, under its military and security conditions, along with the normalisation of relations.

If Sharon's declaration has dominated the first three rounds of these negotiations, then imagine what the future intentions of the Pentagon's pirates might be?

Faced with such a situation, the Lebanese people should assume their historic responsibility to foil this scheme designed to rob them of their Arab identity, freedom and dignity.

STUDENTS IN FRG ASK END TO EMBASSY 'REPRESSIONS'

LD041450 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Hamburg 4 Jan (DPA) -- The "General Union of Libyan Students" -- the union of Libyan students abroad -- has asked the Federal Government to take action against the "repressions by the revolutionary committees connected with the Libyan Embassy." In a letter published on Tuesday in Hamburg to the federal president, the federal chancellor and Bundestag deputies, the students speak of maltreatment and torture of Libyan students recently. The aim of the violence was to learn the names of Libyan opposition members living abroad.

The letter from the student organization says that on 4 September 1982 it was decided to establish a "command center" in Bonn to coordinate action against Libyan citizens. Those affected by this are exiled Libyans and students or trainees who are suspected of having "adopted a critical attitude toward the policies of the Libyan dictator, Al-Qadhdhafi."

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN ENERGY COOPERATION -- Brasilia, Rabi Awal 15, Dec 30, Jamahiryah News Agency -- The secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Brazil met yesterday with the Brazilian minister of energy and minerals. They discussed the means needed to bolster the cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 1006 GMT 30 Dec 82 LD]

SUDAN

PLO OFFICIAL ON FREEDOM OF PALESTINIAN FORCES

JN011908 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Shandi, northern Sudan, 1 Jan (SUNA) -- Colonel 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Majayidah, commander of the Palestinian forces at Al-Bastin camp, has affirmed that the Palestinian forces in Sudan exercise complete freedom and that no pressure whatsoever has been exerted on them. He said that the Sudanese Armed Forces did their utmost for the Palestinian forces.

Replying to a question by a SUNA official on some newspapers' insinuation by using such words as seige, limited resources and security practices, Al-Majayidah asserted that what the Gulf newspapers said was untrue. He also affirmed that the Sudanese Armed Forces did their utmost by providing transport, residence and sustenance.

It is noteworthy that Col al-Majayidah was the commander of the Palestinian forces from their arrival in Sudan until the end of December when he was succeeded by Colonel Jum'ah Hamal, alias Abu Hani, who recently arrived in the country.

BRIEFS

ENERGY MINISTER RETURNS -- The Sudanese minister of energy and mining, Dr Sharif al-Tuhami, returned to Khartoum yesterday after attending the 50th session of the Ministerial Council of the Arab Organization for Mineral Wealth, which was held in Rabat. [Khartoum SUNA in French 0913 GMT 30 Dec 82 EA]

ETHIOPIA

6 CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 34 COPWE MEMBERS PURGED

NC041312 Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jan 4 (AFP) -- Six Central Committee members of the Commission Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) were dropped from the list of the COPWE Presidium announced by Head of State Mengistu Haile Marian here yesterday. They included a top former official of Ethiopia's ruling military council (Dergue), Tamirat Ferede, and the head of COPWE's cooperatives department, Taheh Gurnu. In announcing the list to the opening session of the second COPWE congress here, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu did not give the names of those purged or specify why they were dropped. The congress is the hightest organ of the commission now in the last stages of its transition to a formal national party, expected to be declared sometime before the end of this year. The new list of the Presidium comprises seven Executive Committee (Politbureau) members, 91 Central Committee members (down from 93) and 26 Central Committee alternate members (down from 30). Lt.-Col. Mengistu is both chairman of the Politbureau and the Central Committee. All members are expected to be confirmed in their present roles when the national party is eventually formed.

The recent purges reflect COPWE's determination to "purify" its ranks as it proceeds towards its final transformation, in the view of observers. Lt.-Col. Mengistu said 34 other COPWE members had also been dropped while five others had been disciplined for "indulging in activities detrimental to the objectives of COPWE," in a process that he promised would continue. The size of COPWE's present membership total is difficult to gauge as a great deal of secrecy still shrouds its operations, but Lt.-Col. Mengistu said some 6,500 cells had been established throughout the country as potential bases of recruitment. He also defined COPWE's immediate goals as being the drafting of a party platform and the preparation of its operational rules, hinting that COPWE's next congress, which should normally meet once a year, would coincide with the actual formation of the party.

Besides Captain Tamrat and Mr Taye Gurmu, the other four men dropped from the Central Committee list were two generals, Merid Negussie and Gabre Khristos Buli, removed from their senior posts in the Defence Ministry in 1980, former Culture and Sports Minister Tesfaye Shewayeh and former Finance Minister Teferra Wolde-Semayyit, said to have resigned while on an official trip abroad. Captain Tamrat himself had been reinstated after being disgraced in October 1979 following internal feuding with another senior Dergue officer, Lt.-Col. Endale Tessema. In the power struggle, both men were sacked from membership of the Standing Committee of the ruling Military Council, the highest organ of state at the time. Lt.-Col. Endale, now COPWE's represnetative for southern Gamo Goffa Province, has been named to the COPWE Central Committee.

KENYA

ODINGA REPORTEDLY 'PICKED UP' BY POLICE

EA031758 Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 3 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by John Mulaa and TIMES correspondent]

[Excerpts] Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, Kenya's former vice president, was reportedly picked up by police from his Kisumu home on the morning of 1st January.

It was learnt late last night that the policemen who had been posted to guard his house in Kisumu have been removed, thus fuelling rumours that Odinga might have been taken into detention.

Other unconfirmed reports said Odinga may have been moved to Nairobi and may appear in court tomorrow.

The only information that the Nyanza Provincial Police Headquarters could confirm, was that Odinga was picked up on Friday at 11.15 p.m. by five plainclothes policemen from his Kisumu home but his whereabouts are unknown.

Reports from Kisumu say that when unconfirmed reports spread through Kisumu town that Odinga had been picked up, a crowd of Kisumu residents gathered at Odinga's residence but none of them were allowed to enter the house.

Efforts by the "NAIROBI TIMES" to confirm the report of Odinga's being picked up from official government sources were unfruitful.

Moi Denies Odinga Detained

EA041743 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today strongly condemned people who spread malicious and baseless rumors aimed at discrediting the government. He made it clear that Jaramogi Oginga Odinga was still in his Kisumu house under house restriction and not picked up by police as alleged by a local newspaper. Odinga is restricted for his alleged involvement in the disturbances of 1 August 1982.

President Moi said the government will not waste its time listening to rumors and called on wananchi [citizens] to report to the authorities any person or group of persons who spread such rumours. He lashed out at the foreign press for writing evil about Kenya and pointed out that the government had nothing to hide from its people.

The president was addressing members of a women's group from Nakuru District who had called on him at his Kabarak home to wish him well during the new year. He told wananchi that if they reported people spreading rumors to authorities or ring him directly appropriate action would be taken against such people no matter how big they were. The president said that it was the responsibility of the government to take care of all Kenyans regardless of the material or social status.

President Moi said he did not have any problems with the common wananchi but it was the big people who were causing problems for the country. He wondered what such big people were after when they had everything for survival. The president appealed to wananchi to denounce people who preach tribalism and asked them what they had done for the people.

He called on leaders to emulate the Nakuru District KANU branch chairman, Councillor Kariuki Chotara, who, he said, was an outstanding freedom fighter with no selfish ambitions. He said Councillor Chotara was very close to the late president, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, and had since been serving him very faithfully. The president expressed the hope that leaders would change for the better during the new year and work towards improving the welfare of wananchi.

Touching on the country's political independence, President Moi reminded wananchi that problems did not choose tribes, adding that wananchi would be the ones to suffer if they did not guard against divisive elements. The president reminded women that the foundation of any nation was the family unit, saying that a nation with unstable families was bound to fail.

GHANA

RAWLINGS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEECH 31 DECEMBER

AB311749 Accra Domestic Service in English 1328 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings speech at the People's Assembly in Accra Sport Stadium on 31 December -- live]

[Text] Listen: now wait, wait, wait, wait. You know down here, as we talk in this way, most of us are probably thinking of food, yes for sure. But we are probably thinking in terms of hospitals, clinics, drugs, drugs, drugs, drugs. And that [word indistinct] average consumer, we [words indistinct].

In Cuba, they have been able to eradicate so many diseases from that country by taking preventive measures. In other words, they don't live in unhealthy conditions and go and build a clinic nearby. The priority lies on taking care of that [words indistinct]. It makes sense to tackle it from that point before you even talk about the drug. If not, you live in the filth. You take the drugs, you go and get sick, you go back for the drugs. For drugs, we use foreign exchange. Like when we are carrying out a health campaign, it is a serious matter. When we get up, we live it. I mean, let's examine the situation all over the place. The rubbish, where we dump them. We don't even make any little communal effort to deal with it, to ensure that it does not spread disease. We keep it that way and we want drugs in our hospitals. Our children are going sick. You get what I am talking about? My brothers, revolution is nothing sophisticated. It is nothing but wisdom in what you think, how you think, and what you do.

What is a revolution? There was a time when man had to run miles chasing the animal before he eats. Then he used his mind. It took him hundreds of years, thousands, to develop a spear. So he would run 50 yards and throw it. So you see he has advanced. With the use of spear, it's not a stone any more or waiting for the animal to sleep. What did he do next? Using his mind, he developed the bow and arrow, which took thousands of years again. So, he can relax, take [word indistinct], lie under the shade, and just use his bow and arrow and kill his animal. He has made progress and he moves towards it, hits him down, it is, you know, "bang" like that. He has gone further. He has developed a rifle, telescope lens. He can sleep in his bedroom, he sees the animal passing, he puts the rifle up 5,000 yards away and he shoots it. There was a time if he wanted to move he had to walk. Then he trained the horse. The horse made him carry out that journey in short, quicker time, preserving his energy. Next, the train or the first automobile, you can see one near the TUC [Trade Union Congress] building. Today he's made the jet plane.

What is the whole objective? To make life more comfortable, easier for himself. Without it, that is, if he does not exploit his fellow man, to develop without exploiting another man, that's another question altogether but the essence is that that man can have breakfast in his country, jump into a plane and move down and have lunch here. It won't take him hundreds of days or years walking from England to China anymore, or from Libya. So you see that it is nothing sophisticated. There was a time when we were making our kenkey [local foodstuff made from corn]. Oh my God, I love that day. I wanted to show you.

When we talk about raw materials, there was a time the English people banned, they actually banned, what you call it, Irish people from making clothes. From making clothes, why? Because they in England wanted to have the monopoly of making clothes so they would bring it to induce the Irishman to buy.

Meanwhile you, the Irishman, you were producing the raw material, the wool, because you have the sheep. They made a law, why? I think I want to [words indistinct]. Because this is virtually what we are doing again. The pan-Americans were making "harsh, harsh" [agitating] because their factories wanted to have the monopoly of exporting [words indistinct] for Americans to buy. All these things are in the book. You used to make our smocks, our kenkey, etc. But then he [words indistinct] using someone else's resources. There was a time when Indians used to make a lot more clothes precisely because they collected the raw materials of the Indians, it killed the Indian industry so that they could produce those clothes and sell to the Indians. I will send someone to go and bring the book right now and I will show it to you. This is how it happened. So that our raw materials in Africa are taken into their factories to go and make [word indistinct] like they do with our chocolate. Like they do with so many things.

I wanted you to talk about, when I am talking about fostering a people, [words indistinct] taking away the bread, as they were able to tame us into liking bread. When it was being given to you free of charge, wheat was being given to us for almost 10 years free of charge. By that time, we had stopped relying on our local produce, on our ground, for kenkey etc. After the [word indistinct] when we knew that you had come to love and to like bread, he decided you will now pay for the wheat. Soon your cocoa monies, which could have been used for something else, will now have to pay for wheat because we made you cure a steady habit of relying on your own produce. Do you see what I am talking about? If we do not pry into these issues, we will never understand them.

You can put, bring Nkrumah back, you can bring Busia, put Limann -- all of them, multiply them by 100 times over. It will not [words indistinct], there is nothing they can do. It will come from us. And yet we have been relying on ourselves all these years but how come it has never worked. Because, I told you, because we lack information. We haven't started [words indistinct] industries so today you and I, most of us here, are wearing clothes that came from another land that has killed our local products, our kenkey, and our smocks and the lot. So we don't bother anymore, although [words indistinct] we talk about [words indistinct] when we have the soil to produce cotton we even have to [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] it is manmade. We created it. And all the factors that have made this kind of situation possible will have to be turned upside down. It comes from your religious conception. It comes from your philosophy of life. It comes from a whole lot of things that mold your minds to think and to behave this way. This is why we have to plan it straight. Our habits, our practices, and reexamine it all. If not we will [words indistinct].

Libya's and most of our neighbors', their timber, most of it is gone, destroyed. You cut your timber, you export it, and go and make the furniture, and then you go and buy back. You know something, these our Libyan brothers they have hatched revolution. Why do I say that revolution is only hatched? Because it is not creating properly yet, and how can it create? How can it create if there is no economic interaction within us in the Third World or within us in even Africa alone? I think you can take it off from here because [cheers].... Listen, listen. There is something called technology, technology. It takes technology to do these things, to manufacture them. It takes technology to build that motorbike, that landrover, that thing, that thing, your watch. my glasses, all these things, the food. It so happens that the technology to build, excuse me, most of these things, well for those we are dealing with. [sentence as heard]

Let's take the Western countries for instance. They have the technology to build all these things that you and I are buying or have molded ourselves into needing. That technology runs. It takes so many things to make it run: people, with inventive minds with the skill. But it needs something else very important to make those machines run, and what is that component? If only God had made this cocoa be a cocoa powder, the component which was going to make those machines run, we would be up there today. But that component is oil.

There was a time when most of the Arabs and those who have oil were treated in the same manner as those of us who are producing cocoa, where we have no control over the price of the things we are producing. They were having wars all the time with the Israelis. Until the third or so, yes that '73 war, when the Arabs -- incidentally whenever they went to war, let's be honest, the Israelis always beat them. But here there is something very philosophical I want to ask.

When a question of survival, man must survive. Life is the most precious thing by whatever means short of exploitation. And then you have a rule or your best way of defending your life is through boxing. My best way of defending myself is through wrestling. When we meet and we necessarily have to fight for survival, I am going to use the means I know best because you will definitely know, use the means you know best. No way, I cannot box and I can wrestle. Why should I allow myself to accept somebody's law, that when we meet to fight we must box when I cannot box and I end up losing all the time? [applause]

Listen anyway, granted. So the Arabs and the Israelis were using all the weapons, you know, the tanks, the warplanes, the so and so and so and so, anytime they went to war. In a way, they lost till the Arabs sat down, for once put their heads together and realized, look, now we have to fight this war on our terms. Thank God, they [words indistinct]. And what did they do? Looking at the Israeli, the machines he was using. Whenever they met, he couldn't beat them. So it was a question of asking himself, where were those machines coming from? So, he looked beyond the Israelis to certain countries from which those warplanes, those tanks and things were coming from and he realized that that man who was producing those war machines for the Israeli happened to need -- happened to need, need, huh, happened to need -- something that he, the Arab, had. And what was this? The oil. [applause] So you see, it is nothing complicated at all.

Yes, I promised. [interruption from noise of airplane flying over] I wish I could tell you about the Air Force too. Listen, aha, at that point, but here again, how did it happen? And why did it happen? It took unity because there are several Arab societies or countries who have oil. If they had not united and made one front, there is no way they could have used that oil as a weapon. If they had remained divided, that Western country whose technology was producing the war machines would have gone to another Arab to say, "Give me the oil." But they united and made one common front and they said, "We will not supply you with oil anymore." The minute they said that, some of them were dying of cold in their country, inflation, what not, what not. Oh yes, [words indistinct]. But listen, with that they brought that war to an end in 1973. Now, after that, at this point, the white man didn't mind. The point is that okay, no more war. We have finished it. So that white man didn't mind in the Western countries because he knows that Arabs who have the oil need and want certain things that he, the white man, produces.

After it [plane] has passed, I will continue. Em, yeah, you know, I hope that mercenaries are not coming to attack us. [applause] Yes, they know what you are. We will seal the place and make sure there will be no escape. Hum, I don't want to sound vicious, but even when we cut their throats, we will not give them the honor of being buried on our soil. [cheers] Listen, we starved, but Western countries did not mind, because we know you, the Arabs in your country like we down here are using so many things that he produces because we don't have the technology to produce things yet. So he knew that Arab by tomorrow would come back.

But I tell you, after that, the Arabs decided: Oh, now we shall increase the price of our oil the way he had been increasing his goods -- all the time the prince of his goods, all the time. So with that, the Arab asked for more money [word indistinct] quantity of oil. But here again, that white man with the technology did not mind. Because you have increased the price of oil. Okay, so I cannot buy your oil at that increased price. When I produce the car which you will want, when I produce air conditioners which you will want, when I produce the drugs, the microphones, the watches, the blade -- all these things which you will want me too. I will just put the price on it. And that was exactly what they did. So hand go, hand come.

The man who has the oil but no technology, the man who has the technology but no oil, they complemented one another's efforts whether for good or bad. But somebody suffered. Somebody suffered in that exchange: we in the Third World who don't have technology and don't have oil. You remember in 1973, at Acheampong's time, because we happened to use these items which he produces from the West and we happened to need that oil from that Arab too to make those machines and whatnot run, he has increased his price, he has increased his price. So we have cocoa, we have gold, why can't we increase the price? You try it, the white man says he won't buy because what does he need the cocoa for? For his son. He can go and eat another kind of artificial chocolate. He can go and make ice cream. So you see, me, me, me, [words indistinct].

The only weapon we have is at the mercy of the consumer, in terms of the price and not we the producer. Left and right, well, and the little that comes out of those things comes to service the city, the city, the town to the detriment of the areas, the actual producers. So, 64 percent raw materials, my God, let us find out how many of those items can be cultivated here so when we cry have we actually examined what it is, what it calls for?

I have not even talked about the financial crisis, the cedi problem. Some of you, I'll tell you what, when we make the railway line run down -- it used to be the major means of transporting cocoa down to the ports and shipped out. I tell you, all the millions of cedis that will be earned through the use of the railway line is money for the state. For you and I, that railway line we build our (?progress), our hospitals, our stadiums. We provide all these things. When the state builds houses, state houses, and we live in it whether we are working for government or working for private, whatever it is, and you pay your rent at the end of the month, that money (?gets) other things. That same money will be used to pay you later for your productive work.

If a handful of people get up through some connection, they go and buy articulators from abroad and bring down here and say now they are going to cart cocoa and we watch the collapse of the railway line. All those millions which used to go to the railway line which comes to the state will end up with those articulator owners. So they will command the money now.

Are we beginning to hit a point? Say, when government becomes broke because of this kind of economic structure or imbalance, and government has no cedis to pay you or I -- yes that brings me to another point of order.

The money is for you but it does not belong to you. But in the same way, so if a private man owns the cinema houses all over the place, it is government's cocoa money which will be used to import that film for you to go and see. The cedis realized from it will go to that private man. So if that cinema house belonged to the state and we took care of it and with a staff to go and work the movie over there, the money comes back to us. Are you beginning to see the little things? Today, our DC-10, not the DC-10, our DC-10, is lying in London and each day we pay blood, sweat, and tears money [words indistinct].

Somehow or other, you and I, by our social relationship or economic interaction with that man in Europe, we go and buy that airplane because we cannot use our canoes -- unless we want to use our canoes and paddle to that place. Oh, we have the Black Star Line. We may [words indistinct]. We go and buy that plane and we are flying, Ghana-London, Ghana-Rome, Ghana-London-Lebanon. I wonder what sort of economic benefit this has brought us? This has been going on for the past 20 years or more.

We don't have that kind of flights between Third World countries -- those of us who produce the raw materials. Yes, we will come to that point too. Now the DC-10 was built by that man. You don't have the technology to invent and to build. It is not that you cannot invent it; the ability is there.

What? Oh, I see. They say I am talking too much. [laughter] But you see, I would wait. These were the things we used to talk about. I would wish these were the things we talked about, because what I am saying is an idea. We have been governed by wrong ideas and the wrong ideas have brought us against the world. Actually, there must be something wrong. So, let us look at the right ideas. The least we can do even for a start is just turn that wrong idea upside down and examine it from the other side.

Listen, that DC-10, OK, let's assume that is what we are using up and down. A few years later -- incidentally, if you will all remember, when the DC-10 takes off, the sound you can hear is "gbrr" in the air -- today, I keep on telling you, development eh, when you are developing, you are making things easier, more comfortable. The white man has invented another engine and when the aircraft takes off, it moves like the DC-10. It is shaking his windows, disturbing him. He wants to make it easier on his ears. So we use so many millions of pounds, we go and buy that DC-10. You don't need it to fly to any other place. You can't use it within Ghana. It would be a waste. It would be a loss. We have to cover up or [words indistinct] distance and we end up going there. Today, that white man tells you, no more DC-10 in our airspace. Yes, since you don't know about it. Meanwhile your DC-10 is not flying anymore but you don't know why. But you have to know, find out please. Let's use our radio reporters to educate our people. He says he doesn't want to have it anymore because he has developed something better. Why should he want it when he has developed something better? Meanwhile, you and I are saddled with this DC-10 and we can't use it because that is the only place where we use it to, and the man says he doesn't want it so something that cost you millions of pounds you are forced to strike it.

Aha, I have invented a DC-10, silence. Aha, we get up again. Let's go and buy it because we have to be moving there up and down. Tomorrow, when he invents another engine which gives him good classical music, he will say, I don't want that DC-10 any more. Your money is condemned again.

All these little factors, when you don't do your little maintenance on that vehicle, on that train, thousands of pounds go to waste. It's what I was saying to our brother, the driver on the railway line. My brother, you know this place is dangerous. Until we straighten it up, when you get to this point, even if you have to go at 1 mile per hour, do so. You carry on this way, "bam," the whole thing falls down. All this thing is blood, sweat, and tears money, which means that all that cocoa which we have to evacuate again will go into replacing that which we have lost from negligence.

You see, I am going to think, oh my brother, there are lots of problems. Of course, we have to solve them. But how can we be talking about a solution when we don't know the true cause of the problem? And this is the thing -- this is what has to be picked out for you to see. It's like this dead fish, it's like these mud houses. There are so many examples all over the place. When you are [words indistinct] water and electricity and that value is gone which has to warn you when something is going to go wrong and you don't replace it, you have to be watching the fuse. You are not watching that and that fuse blows my brother, it is not only that fuse which has blown.

Precisely because of that thing that has gone wrong, contractors all over the place have been condemned too. Let the people see how your responsibility or irresponsibility is tied to somebody else's activities somewhere. If we were in Europe, on that Arab land where we have this kind of money, which [word indistinct] would you cross out? And we can waste it or [word indistinct] it because we have the excess money. And when we told my brothers, my brothers, aha, when I say power to the people, it is power to the people by our higher sense of responsibility. [sentence as heard] Mismanagement, corruption, and [word indistinct], that is a small factor. We have thrown them out. [Words indistinct] that has to be taken care of. It calls for discipline; it calls for sacrifices; it calls for knowledge. It calls for commitment and the dedication with which we will pursue our goal. It's what will reduce the life span of it.

When we move with more energy, more dedication, we will reduce life span of the suffering. And some of these things, the solutions are right under our nose and we refuse to see it. We have our brothers (?who want a public toilet). The cement is there. Organize yourselves. I have been there once or twice. So they want me to come and hold the spade. I help, but why can't you finish it up. Aha, you have Limann government to come and build the white man's water toilet for you. So we are happy this is development, this is revolution. No way, it is not, because you are still depending on that item. And I told our brothers in Labadi -- please keep quiet and listen -- I told our brothers in Labadi, it takes blood, sweat, and tears money to import this thing which uses the water. Before the white man uses this toilet, he makes sure he has got soft toilet rolls. He makes sure he has got an efficient conservancy service. When we use this kind of (?article) or whatever it is, the thing is going to block. [as heard] You can't use it anymore, so thousands of pounds we bought it with will be condemned. So much water it will need, the conservancy service is condemned.

Whenever the white man stops us from building our own bin -- you know, some cement works to burn our rubbish -- because he says development, he gives us vehicles to collect the rubbish. And look at the way we handled or mishandled the vehicles, neglected them so year after year we have to import some more conservancy vehicles or we have to bring in some more rubbish-collecting vehicles and the rubbish is not moving either. Meanwhile, a wise way of dealing with it has been taken away from you. Aha, there is more. Are you prepared to hear more some other day. [cheers] I want to tell you more. This is what people mean when they are talking of ideology, actually -- you know, sensible ideas, nonexploitative ideas, efficient ideas, and the actualization of it. [cheers] You know, as you see we haven't even tackled the cedi problem yet, but we will have another exercise. I will take you through, because you must know it.

MAURITIUS

INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION OFFICIALLY ESTABLISHED

MB041401 Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 22 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Madagascar, the Seychelles and Mauritius signed a general cooperation agreement yesterday that officially establishes the Indian Ocean Commission. This agreement, which has to be ratified by the three governments, was called "historic" by Mauritian Foreign Minister Jean Claude de L'estrac, who is also the president of the commission, during a news conference held yesterday afternoon at new government center at the end of the commission's meeting.

Mauritius was asked to assume the presidency of the commission following a proposal by the Malagasy representative, which was seconded by the Seychelles minister.

A list of priority projects has been established. These projects include cooperation in the sectors of commercial exchange, industry, satellite and maritime communications, telecommunications, prospecting for oil and mineral deposits, training, and scientific research.

During the question and answer period, De L'estrac, who explained the absence of the Comoros and Reunion from the commission's meeting, said that the countries present "had decided to first establish this commission between the three countries who would become founding members." However, added the minister of foreign affairs, the commission has stressed that "other states or entities in the southwestern Indian Ocean can apply for membership." "We want as much cooperation as possible," emphasized De L'estrac.

He stressed that the three founding countries are creating "a commission for economic, industrial, and commercial cooperation, and that it has no intention of becoming a political body." The minister was responding to a question by a journalist who wanted to know if defense agreements among the three countries had been discussed during the meeting. "However," added the foreign minister, "we will do everything in our power to ensure our security while safeguarding the sovereignty of each state."

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR REPORTEDLY CAPTURES TWO FRENCH NATIONALS

MB031806 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Chimoio -- The headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] reports that on 12 December 1982 its forces attacked the town of Gorongoza, using artillery fire. Frelimo forces suffered heavy losses and a number of installations were destroyed.

On 17 December 1982, an attack was launched against the locality of Zandamela, Zavala District. During the attack our forces destroyed a barracks and two vehicles belonging to the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM]. Two AK-47's, one Tokarev pistol, and large quantities of uniforms and other military articles are among the materiel captured by our forces.

Our forces attacked an FPLM position situation in the locality of Pande, Vilanculos. The position was totally destroyed.

On 23 December 1982, our forces laid an ambush on the Quelimane-Morrumbala road resulting in the destruction of 21 vehicles. Two French technicians were captured.

In Chimoio, a spokesman for the MNR headquarters said that in November 1982 Frelimo soldiers murdered 32 persons from the locality of (Zamimba), (Bonda) District, [words indistinct] accused of supporting the MNR.

The department of defense of the MNR informs the Mozambique people and the world at large that it is holding two French nationals who were captured on 23 December 1982 in an ambush laid for our forces near Morrumbala. One of the men captured is seriously wounded in the arm. The wound was sustained from a shot fired by our weapons during the ambush. He is being looked after by our medical personnel. However, we cannot guarantee his survival. If he dies it will not be due to mistreatment but because of sanitary limitations.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

EA021938 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] The Soviet military delegation led by Colonel General (Zotov) recently ended a visit to Mozambique that began 21 December. The visit was at the invitation of the chief of the General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces, the FPLM.

At Nampula Military School, the Soviet military delegation watched tactical and technical training by cadets currently attending the school. The school held a reception in honor of the guests.

In Sofala Province, at Dondo military base, the delegation commended the methods used for training local forces that will be assigned specifically to defending the public and vital sectors of our economy by fighting armed bandits. In addition to training local forces, the base also runs a course for officers interested in improving their battle skills. The base expects to admit more officers for such training.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA MAKES NEW YEAR'S STATEMENT

EA042044 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 3 Jan 83

[SWAPO program; New Year's statement by Sam Nujoma in Luanda -- date not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] I greet you in the name of SWAPO's Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN.

I call on you, dear compatriots, the valiant and gallant sons and daughters of Namibia. to redouble your efforts toward realizing our noble aims and objectives. Now that we have clearly identified our enemies, who are no other than racist South Africa and her imperialist allies, I call upon you to rededicate yourselves with a greater and more persistent stamina to totally liquidating colonial occupation and imperialist machination and to achieving unfettered independence.

Our purpose in taking stock and evaluating the firm stand on 1982 is to detect the weaknesses, loopholes, and mistakes which occurred in the past, especially in 1982. and to make the struggle for national liberation more effective by avoiding those mistakes in the near future. SWAPO indeed scored impressive military and diplomatic victories in 1982.

The enemy has had a high death toll in battles with SWAPO. Factories and other business enterprises have closed down and scores of white farmers, estimated at 40 percent of the white population, have fled their farms for urban areas, South Africa, and overseas. The Pretoria military junta is spending billions of dollars on the war effort and the myth of the economic might of South Africa has been broken. The enemy has lost large quantities of arms and ammunition, heavy armaments, and aircraft.

Therefore, fellow countrymen, to deliver the final blow against South African colonialism and against imperialism we must continue to mobilize ourselves to the fullest extent. For this reason, I urge all Namibians to rally behind SWAPO, to be vigilant, and not to fall prey to imperialism and racist South African whims. With unity of action and purpose in the fight against racist South Africa in our country, we are convinced that in 1983, SWAPO will triumph just as our comrades have scored final victories in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, etc. Together with the African National Congress, the ANC of South Africa, comrades, we will continue to fight the common enemy until victory.

I wish you compatriots a prosperous 1983, which must be the year of Namibia's independence. Puppets will crumble like castles made of sand and mud, and their fellow travellers and henchmen would be defeated either through the bullet or the ballot box.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

SWAPO ABDUCTS 'AT LEAST' 10 PEOPLE IN OVAMBO

MB041740 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] The Territory Force of South-West Africa has confirmed in Windhoek that at least 10 people were abducted by SWAPO terrorists in separate incidents in northern Ovambo at the weekend. All the incidents occurred in the vicinity of (Tsandi), 25 km south of the Angolan border. A spokesman for the Territory Force says that police investigating the abductions believe that more than 10 people may have been abducted.

Meanwhile, about 50 Hereros are being held under police guard in a camp near (Tsumke), in Bushmanland, pending a decision on whether or not to send them back to Botswana. The commissioner of police in South-West Africa, Major General (Gouws), has said that the ministers council is to decide shortly, perhaps this week, on the issue. The Hereros have moved to South-West Africa since Christmas together with their livestock. The animals have already been returned to Botswana.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN TELEVISION BEGINS THIRD CHANNEL

LD041502 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] The television service of the South African Broadcasting Corporation has opened a third channel to serve the country's black viewers. TV-2, which serves the Zulu and Xhosa-speaking viewers, and TV-3, which is beamed at Tswana and Sotho speakers, have now each got their own channel -- just a year after the opening of the two services on a single channel. TV-1, which has been operating for some years, serves English and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans.

The latest available figures indicate that South Africa, with about 2 million television sets, has overtaken Egypt as the African country with the most television receivers.

SWAZILAND

ANC DETAINEES REPORTEDLY LEAVE FOR MOZAMBIQUE

AB031110 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Mbabane, Jan 3 (AFP) -- Some 17 members of the ANC fighting apartheid in South Africa, who were detained by the Swaziland Government last month, have left for neighbouring Mozambique, reports said today.

The reports said they were among 27 detainees held by the Swazi Government since December 23. They had signed "voluntary deportation" forms and been given United Nations passports permitting them to travel to Mozambique.

The 27 were placed in "protective custody" by the Swazi Government in order to "protect them from attacks from outside our borders," following the December 9 raid by South African troops on ANC members in Lesotho.

The tiny Kingdom of Swaziland is bordered by South Africa on three sides and Mozambique on the fourth.

Senator Ben Nsibandze, deputy prime minister of Swaziland, said that "people belonging to other organizations than the ANC" were also involved in the detentions here.

Some ten detainees still in the Mawelawela refugee camp, between Mbabane and Manzini, would remain there "until the situation was reviewed," but they always had the option of leaving the country, he said.

The Swazi Government has repeatedly made it clear that it will not allow its country to be used as a base to plan acts of violence against its neighbours. It stepped up measures against "terrorist actions" even before the South African raid on Maseru, and police are reported to be still looking for a number of ANC members to put in "protective custody."

"It is not in our own interest to permit our country to be used as a battlefield for a war concerning other nations," Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dhlamini said recently.

14 Resettled in Mozambique

MB041715 Mbabane Domestic Television in English 1630 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] An informed source in Mbabane, confirmed this afternoon that 14 of the 27 African National Congress refugees who were taken into safe custody last December have now been resettled in Mozambique. The source also confirmed that the refugees were provided with United Nations passports and visas to enter Mozambique, but the source did not disclose what the future held for the rest of the refugees who are still being held. The whole story was also confirmed by a source at the deputy prime minister's office.

PRIME MINISTER DELIVERS NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

MB031139 Mbabane THE TIME OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Jan 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] Swaziland's economic position is going to be rough and rocky in the next few years. At the beginning of the current national development plan, Swaziland set itself an annual economic growth rate of seven percent, the prime minister, Prince Mabandla said in his New Year message.

"However, the best we could achieve was a growth rate of five percent. When this is compared with the population growth rate of 3.4 percent per annum, the economic margin becomes very narrow indeed," the prime minister said.

He asked: "The question now is what can we do to avert the threat of an economic crisis?"

Swaziland, he said, has to work out an answer to this question under pressure of a rapidly growing population and hostile world economic conditions.

"We haven't got time; we have got to act and act quickly," warned the prime minister.

The kingdom's structure of the economy, Prince Mabandla said, dictated that agriculture and agro-based industries must play a leading role in job creation.

"We must grow at least enough food to feed ourselves. Without jobs and without income with which to pay for food imports many of our people will soon be in real danger of starvation," said the prime minister. The prime minister made it clear that government was deeply concerned about the implications of the serious drop in the production of maize. He said several parts of the country suffered a persistent drought spell in 1982 and that as a result there was a drop of 50 percent in maize production. The prime minister pointed out however, that government was making every possible effort to ensure a better harvest in 1983. He stated that he saw no way out of the country's dilemma unless the rural Swazi economy is drastically transformed.

He expressed disappointment that although Swazi nation land constitutes over 60 percent of the kingdom's total land area, its contribution to the national economy and to job creation has remained minimal.

"In the interest of Swaziland and the Swazi people, let us all realise that we have a serious economic problem in our hands and let us all put our heads together in the new year and search seriously for a solution," he said.

Government, he said, was compelled to freeze its recurrent expenditure at its present level in order to avoid the danger of a serious financial crisis.

"Let us all tighten our belts, for the economic road ahead is going to be rough and rocky," he warned.

Looking ahead into the new year, Prince Mbabandla said he could clearly discern many formidable economic challenges for this nation. The serious problem of unemployment in the kingdom, he said, had now been further compounded by the growing number of workers being laid off as redundant by an increasing number of firms. Everyone in government, he said, will be expected to exercise strict economy during the coming year.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE DELIVERS NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO NATION

MB020518 Harare Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Dec 82

[New Year's message by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe -- date, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Good evening and happy New Year to you all.

As we come to the end of 1982, I think we should all feel we have a duty, both as individuals and as a nation, to look back and assess what our successes and failures have been.

You are, understandably, asking questions about sugar, mealie meal, rice and other shortages. I'm sure you are thinking that most of our mineral products -- gold, iron, chromium, silver, copper, nickel, asbestos and many others -- have a greater market abroad that in the country. We depend, therefore, on the prices paid for them on the world market. Where these prices are high enough, and [word indistinct] we earn more foreign currency and are [words indistinct] happily able to import more goods which we do not produce but which, nevertheless, we need for our industries or for human consumption.

But when the world market prices are low -- as they now are, and have been for the last 2 years or so -- we earn less foreign currency and so are unfortunately not able to import the wide variety of goods. That is why we have cut down on our imports.

In spite of these foreign currency problems, we have tried to ensure that those commodity imports with high priority, like fuel, do not suffer, [word indistinct]. As I had occasion recently to state, the current fuel problem is basically a transport problem, which transport problem is in turn a result of persistent deliberate acts of sabotage by South Africa on our Mozambican rail routes and on the fuel pipeline and fuel storage facilities in Beira. Given greater security measures, we can be assured that the fuel situation is definitely bound to improve.

What cannot be guaranteed is a favourable world market and how soon the world [words indistinct] and against the background of the serious drought the performances of our agricultural sector have been spectacular, and through and the exports of tobacco, maize, cotton, coffee, tea, sugar, beef and other products, agriculture earned over 50 percent of our foreign currency -- that is apart from feeding us and enabling us to have other essential goods through its inputs into manufacturing. I wish to congratulate all those involved in that sector for their good [word indistinct] although I am aware that the serious drought season we experienced 1981 to 1982 destroyed thousands of livestock, especially in the peasant areas of that sector. Let us hope and pray that the present drought situation ends soon, so that our crops may, where they still can, recover.

Our manufacturing industry has continued to do relatively well in spite of a difficult market situation in the region and in the face of unrelenting world recession and the ever-rising production costs. And yet it is in this sector that the government has had the greatest disillusionment of all because of the ploys and [word indistinct] employed by our manipulative millers and [words indistinct] rising in the prices of their products.

Government has taken serious note of their actions and naturally will act firmly [words indistinct]. On the whole, most manufacturers behaved well and strove hard to increase the supply of their commodity so as to accommodate increasing demand.

In the sphere of commerce the [words indistinct] continued to show an upward trend, even though government (?set) a check upon basic and other commodities [words indistinct] and profiteering. Government will continue to exercise a greater measure of control on the prices of consumer goods in order to avoid undue price rises which might have a drastic effect on the cost of living. I am sure you will agree that whatever performance our various economic sectors were capable of was due in the main to the productive role of our labor force, that is, the working class and would also to have [words indistinct] reorganized, money and motivation to induce greater productivity. The worker must, if he's to be more hardworking, be properly motivated through an inspiring wage structure and favorable conditions of service; through correct and harmonious relations between him and other workers, between him and the management, and between him and the enterprise of which he is part. In terms of our socialist philosophy he must also have control of the means of production so that there may exist a more correct and legitimate relationship between him and his enterprise.

So far I have confined myself to matters which are mainly economic, but whatever we have managed to do in the [word indistinct] sector has only been possible because of the degree of peace which we have succeeded in maintaining in the country in the face of the senseless acts of lawlessness by criminal bands and the unprovoked incidents of sabotage and aggression by the apartheid South African regime. The democratic order we created through a bitter and protracted liberation struggle has clear and definite rules deriving from the legal order [word indistinct].

Those who lost in the war for freedom, which we won, and those who lost the parliamentary election, which also we won, display criminal arrogance when they choose to offend against those rules and the people's common sense of justice, as they resort to arms, sabotage and subversion to achieve their political ends.

We are determined to pursue and annihilate them in quest of justice and peace. All of you will have been shocked by the callous and insanely bloody incident which happened on the eve of Christmas just outside of Bulawayo, when a group of lawless gangsters shot at buses and cars carrying innocent men, women and children to their homes for Christmas.

Think of those innocent ofreign tourists and other innocent (?nationals) kidnapped by the same bandits. Such perpetrators of evil must surely be hunted down until they are found and when apprehended and proved guilty, must receive the sternest of all punishment -- death. Those who kill in cold blood must suffer nothing less than this in cold blood. We feel horrified. Think also of the destruction or damage to our several aircraft and airforce equipment at Thornhill by professed agents of the South African regime.

Think of all the other incidents of robbery, rape [words indistinct] by the ex-ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army] bandits. Think further of the two serious acts of invasion and aggression by bandit [word indistinct] recruited, trained and infiltrated by the South African regime.

These are only a few of the several incidents which have disturbed our peace and harmony. I wish to thank all members of our security forces, the army, the air force and the police, for the excellent work they did in securing our peace [words indistinct] over the year. I wish also to thank all of you who [words indistinct] have firmly stood against blood and lawlessness; you through whose vigilance arising from your greater loyalty to Zimbabwe we have been able to apprehend [words indistinct] of ex-ZIPRA bandits and to crush [words indistinct] South African (?bandits).

Through you cooperation and unity with government and with the security forces we have been able to create a situation of peace to enable us to proceed with our socioeconomic programs aimed at the transformation of our society.

This brings me now to the question of our program [words indistinct]. Not long ago we published the first volume of our 3-year transitional national development plan, volume two of which should be coming out soon. The plan has already run for 6 months. It is our first real endeavor [words indistinct] to work out a comprehensive -- albeit transitional -- program which is decidely people-oriented. The over 6 billion dollars of expenditure envisaged will aim at establishing a socialist state [words indistinct] in the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing sectors, state enerprises, [words indistinct], joint ventures [words indistinct] social services and the greater development and transformation of the working class leading to increased worker participation in the existing private enterprise. Because the next 3 years constitute too short a time scale for the implementation of our socialist program, we have planned that during this period there shall be a role for private enterprises. However, it will be one of our functions as a state to ensure greater control and regulation of this sector so that it is geared to achieving the goals and objectives of the overall plan.

There will certainly also emerge under the plan more primary and secondary schools, more technical schools, more clinics and hospitals, more rural roads and bridges, more water reservoirs and dams, more houses -- including those to be built in rural areas -- greater expansion and decentralization of industry, many collective small-scale industries, more electricity for domestic and industrial use, and improved telecommunications system, wider distribution of [words indistinct], improved national transport system, improved tourist resorts and hotel facilities, improved agricultural technology especially in peasant agricultural sector, and greater availability [words indistinct].

We envisage an improvement, expansion and development in many areas of our economic sectors resulting in greater employment. These goals are targets can only be met if Zimbabweans are determined to unite, maintain greater [words indistinct], work hard in transforming their country.

We alone are the creators of our own society. We alone are the makers of our own destiny. We alone are masters of our destiny. We alone are the defenders of our freedom, independence. There cannot be unity without common commitment. There cannot be peace and social harmony without common understanding. There cannot be more production without more work. There cannot be hard work without [words indistinct] discipline.

If, this ending year, we lack good growth in whole or in part, let us resolve with a seriousness of purpose that in 1983 we shall have them either in all or in greater measure.

The 3-year plan makes you important because it is aimed at the qualitative transformation of all. Make it, therefore, your plan in thought, word and deed; and if you do it, it will transform you and the whole of our Zimbabwean [words indistinct].

Transformation remains our byword under the plan, and so join me, all of you, in calling next year the second year of national transformation, always bearing in mind our motto: freedom, unity and work.

My government wishes on its part to assure all sections of our community that it will continue to be guided in its national [words indistinct] by the policy of national unity and freedom. Continue to feel free, therefore, that regardless of your race, size, color, region or religion, you are of equal worth to the state. But government also expects that you in turn will conform to the norms of our political and legal order and reciprocate with magnanimous gesture.

Forward with the second year of national transformation. Happy New Year.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST 'BANDITS', RECOVER ARMS

MB041904 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Security forces have recently recovered war materiel and arrested a number of bandits in connection with a series of murders and other acts of lawlessness. A government spokesman said three bandits are now assisting police in their investigations into the murder of Mr and Mrs Michaels of (Antwell Mine), Belingwe. Investigations are also underway into the murder of a ZNA [Zimbabwe National Army] lieutenant at (Murewa) last August, the murder of two persons at district council beerhall, and various armed robberies which occurred in (Murewa), (Guramande), (Zishangane), in the (Beringwa) Distirct.

Two bandits have been arrested for burning four vehicles in the (Kevi) District, and robbing passengers in December. Two bandits are assisting police in their investigations into the murder of a conductor and the ambushing of an army vehicle in (Chilobela), which resulted in the deaths of two civilians.

In other instances, security forces have apprehended an armed bandit who held and robbed a traditional beer delivery vehicle in east (Gochili), and have recovered a pistol and letterbomb in the Beitbridge Area, which were abandoned in a local hotel by a South African-bound tourist.

The government spokesman said security forces will continue to pursue bandits with utmost vigor, and ensure the ultimate defeat of these criminals.

NEW AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF APPOINTED

CA301217 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has announced the appointment of Major General Josiah Tungamirayi as air vice marshal. Maj Gen Tungamirayi, who until his appointment was the chief of staff responsible for operations and training in the Zimbabwe National Army, has been appointed to the post of chief of staff in the air force. The appointment came into effect on 21 December.